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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1921.

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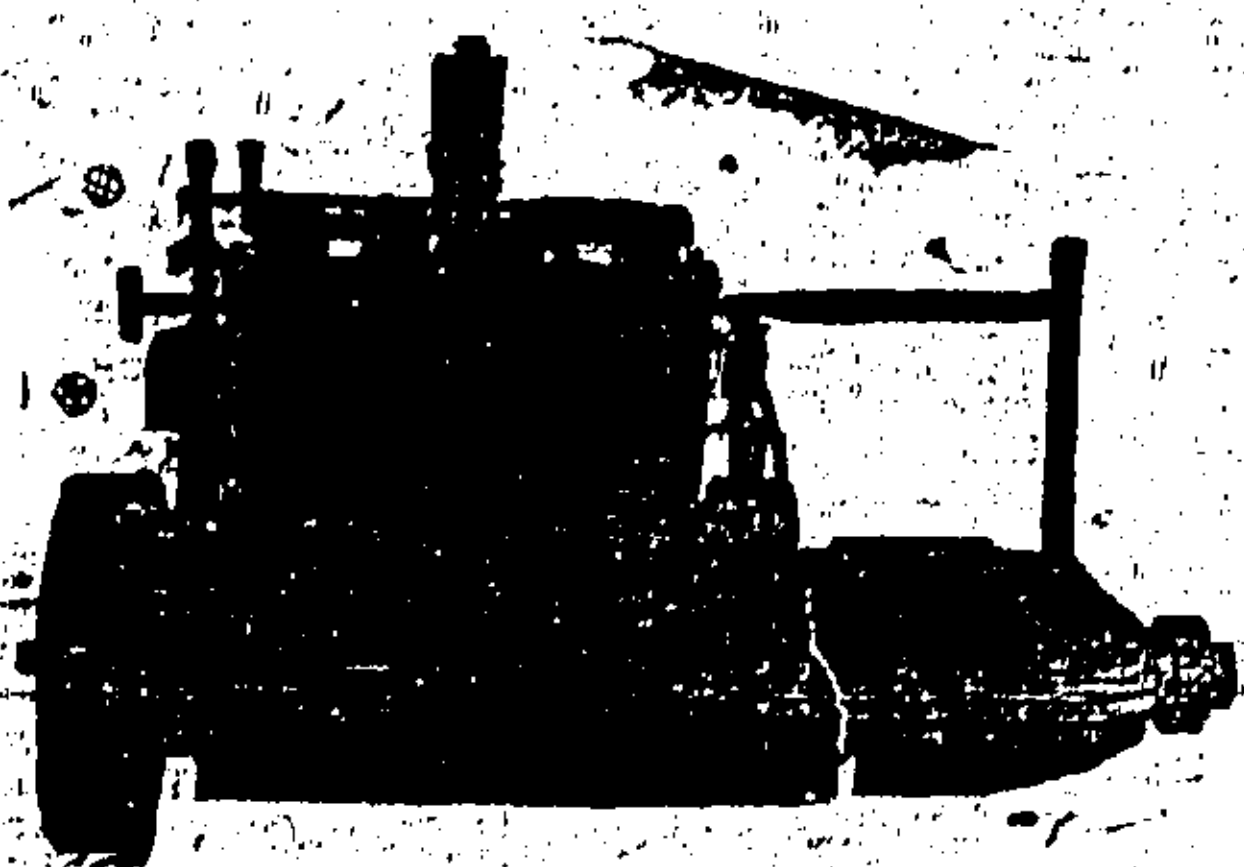
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[140]

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LAMENTABLE POSITION OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

TRADE UNIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 30th.

TWO ERAS OF JOURNALISM.

Mr. Thomas Catling, whose death has occurred at the age of 83, was for many years a notable figure in Fleet Street. For over half a century he was editor of *Lloyd's Weekly News*, and retired about 12 years ago. He was one of the old school. He started life as a compositor in a printing office at Cambridge, and on coming to London studied at the Working-men's College. He was promoted to reporter on *Lloyd's*, and in 1866 became news editor. Eighteen years later he was appointed editor, and it was under his control that the paper advanced by leaps and bounds till it could boast of a circulation of a million and a quarter copies per issue—the first paper to reach such figures.

Mr. Catling was a very good friend to young journalists, for he never forgot his own early struggles. He could claim to have been connected with two eras of journalism. When he joined *Lloyd's* he worked as a reporter. Lord Northcliffe had not been born, and he lived to see the revolutionary changes which have been introduced, mainly by the activities and methods of that famous peer.

To the last Mr. Catling loved to talk about incidents in Fleet Street. And he brought off some fine "scoops" in his time. One was an exclusive account of the death of the Prince Consort. He was the only Pressman on the spot at Windsor, and he knocked up a telegraphist and wired the story to his Sunday paper.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

In spite of the widespread need for houses in all parts of the country, and the thousands of unemployed who are tramping the streets, the Trade Unions in the building trade continue to refuse to consider the Government proposals for enlisting the ex-Servicemen. The matter is rapidly becoming a scandal.

The Unions have been offered ample protection as regards their rules and regulations, but all they do is to adopt the policy of "the dog in the manger." Before many weeks or months have passed the Government will be forced to proceed with a scheme for ensuring that all workers in State-aided avenues of employment must include a certain proportion of ex-Servicemen. It seems a great pity that such action of this kind was not taken long ago, or at all events before the present grave period of unemployment set in.

Some idea of the character and extent of the depression may be found in the latest official figures. There are registered in this country now over 410,000 men out of work, and well over half of them are ex-Servicemen. Beyond this there is a margin of unemployed who are not registered. In the London area alone over 100,000 men are idle, and 64,000 are ex-Servicemen. And there is the fact that wherever lack of work exists the workless are tied down. They cannot go about the country in quest of jobs because of the scarcity of houses.

The action of the Trade Unions is a peculiarly evil form of tyranny. It is the cause of unemployment in many instances, as in the case of shipbuilding yards. Ships requiring repairs are being sent to Rotterdam because of the demands of the Unions as to conditions of work and wages; and men are thrown out of work by their own trade organisation.

THE "E.P.D." DOOMED.

There is a very general feeling that the Excess Profits Duty is doomed, and that it will either be dead in three months time, or will drag on for perhaps another twelve months as the mere ghost of its former self. In the last two months the tax has ceased to be a revenue raiser; and not only so, but under the rebate clause of the original Act large claims for the repayment of the duty have been pouring into the Exchequer.

The tax is now 60 per cent, and in his budget statement nine months ago Mr. Chamberlain promised that it should be reduced to 40 per cent in 1920-21. Early this month, however, he hinted that he might keep it at 10 per cent, for another year, although he did not definitely say so. But the entire business community is now so hostile to the impost—which was introduced largely as a war measure in 1915—that few now think even the 10 per cent will be retained.

There no longer remains a shadow of justification for retaining the tax. It is proving to be a stranglehold on British industry; and there is good reason for saying that it is a powerful factor in the creation of unemployment. No doubt some other method of taxation will have to be devised to take the place of E.P.D., when it is discarded. The question is what this substitution tax ought to be. One thing is certain—it will not be the capital levy suggested by certain Labour Members of Parliament. Perhaps it may be a tax on turnover, which some great business men like Lord Leverhulme appear to favour.

[Mr. Chamberlain has now announced that the tax is to be abandoned and no substitute for it is contemplated.—Ed.]

WHERE?

Emigration for ex-Servicemen, which is one of the remedies officially suggested for unemployment, is severely criticised in the Press. It is described as a counsel of despair. Have the Government no better plan for assisting those who fought for their country to regain a place and independence in civil life than to offer them a passage to some distant shore?

Apart from this important consideration, it is obviously essential to know to what part of the world the workless are to be encouraged to emigrate, and also whether they will be welcomed on landing and provided with employment. As far as can be gathered here, there are men out of work in every land.

It is reported that there are two millions idle in the United States, partly owing to the vast numbers who have gone there from Central Europe. The House of Representatives has even considered a Bill

to prohibit immigration altogether for the next two years. In Canada the instructions of the Superintendent of Emigration announce that "no encouragement will be given to emigrants for the next three months." Unemployment is so rife in Canada that in the cities public relief measures have been adopted.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Other countries are in similar case. Emigration to Australia has been so great that there is now an unemployed problem in the Commonwealth that causes serious concern. In New Zealand only skilled men with the highest references will be accepted. It would be sheer folly for our discharged fighting men to go to any of these countries in present conditions, and to leave home on the slender chances of finding work would be like a leap out of the frying pan into the fire.

Nothing could be cruder than to dispatch British men and women to lands where there is no immediate prospect of success before them; and I am disposed to think that there will be no eagerness to jump at the Government offer as regards emigration. This is one of the ways that the Press is able to render a mighty service to the nation. The facts are known beforehand. There is also the further consideration of national and racial well-being that we do not want to facilitate the departure of the youngest, most virile, and the most enterprising of the population, especially after a devastating war.

Public opinion on the subject is aptly summarised by the *Daily Mail*, which says: "We are faced by this difficulty: if the emigrants are of such a type that they would be readily accepted abroad we cannot afford to lose them; while if they have suffered in health and have no capital they will not be permitted to land."

THREE DAYS' FAST!

This year for the first time since daily newspapers were published none appeared for three consecutive days at Christmas. Your favourite guide, philosopher, and friend failed to greet you at the breakfast table on Saturday, which was Christmas Day, or on Monday, which was Boxing Day; and the Sunday papers which fill the gap between Saturday and Monday week by week also failed to appear. The cessation of publication was arranged by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and was loyally observed, which is evidence of the good-will and the spirit of co-operation existing in these days among the men who hold power as the Fourth Estate.

The reason given by the papers for non-publication was that it was desired to allow staffs to enjoy the Christmas holiday undisturbed. But a cynical friend basely whispered in my ear that another reason was that owing to the holiday being spread over three days, and with everybody including newsmen and book-stall clerks engaged in "Christmasing," it would have been impossible to get papers distributed. "And so," said the cynic, "they made a virtue of necessity." But three days without papers was enough to give everyone a good idea of what an empty world this would be deprived of news. A story is told that in one of the sedate West End clubs the elderly gentlemen sat about in groups looking the picture of misery, unable to pass the time, and that one apparently in desperation called for a volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Another curious fact was that during the week-end all sorts of the most alarming and sensational rumours were about in London. There was no means of confirming or refuting them—for there were no papers to tell the truth and shame the general public, which is the chief province of journalism. "Everyone was heartily glad when the three days' fast ended.—H.B.

PRIMATE'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

"THE PEACE FOR WHICH WE PRAY."

In a New Year message to the country the Archbishop of Canterbury says:—

More than two years have passed since our guns were silent. What of the hopes which were ours at Christmas, 1918? Is to-day's widespread feeling of disillusionment either false or faithful? I dare not say so. Who, without a sense of disillusionment and even sinking of heart, can look thoughtfully on the almost unbelievable chaos of disorder and crime in Ireland; on the range and character of unemployment in England; and its bearing on our industrial life; on the famine-stricken areas of Europe and Asia; on the ominous perplexities of India? Compare that plain vision of to-day's facts with what we thought and felt and hoped two years ago. We are said to have won peace. Have we? If not, where lies the root of what is so far amiss? May it not lie in fundamental error or forgetfulness of how peace comes? Recall the deliberate words of the Apostolic letter: "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace. The Spirit comes first, not the peace. We are apt to reverse the picture, and to await the days of peace for producing the right spirit. We are wrong. Peace is the fruit, not the seed. The spirit can be everybody's. It is not of our creating. It is Divine. Let it be planted and grow, and its fruit will follow. The spirit of self-sacrifice for the common good destroys by its Divine breath the personal greed, the class selfishness, and even the absorption of patriotic men in a one-sided pursuit of national advantage. Hence in the world's life, the immeasurable blessing of the League of Nations, the spirit, that is, of deep-down fellowship, of genuine effort for mutual understanding, an effort penetrating to every home-circle in the land. Here lies the key to a solution of the unemployment problem which weighs so insistently upon every heart. Let that spirit grow, and as it grows the change will come. But first must come the spirit. Its outcome, not its source, will be the peace for which we pray."

"The Fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace."

RANDALL CANTUAR.

CANTUAR, December 31st, 1920.

THE SHAW CASE.

THE EFFORTS OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

In November the Peking correspondent of the *Times* wired to his journal:—

"The release of Mr. Shaw, nominally on bail but practically without restriction, is satisfactory evidence that the efforts of British diplomacy are not in vain. Nevertheless, it has to be observed that Mr. Shaw suffered four months' detention, during which time the Korean Administration was unable to formulate any charge against him. Mr. Shaw was arrested by what is regarded as a trick, and bundled about like a convicted criminal, and later detained to the infinite damage of his business interests. No instance of the improper usage of a British subject in recent times has aroused so much resentment among the British communities in the Far East."

It is curious, says *The Japan Chronicle*, that all the information sent to the *Times* on this important question has emanated from Peking, not a single message apparently having been sent from the Japanese Government. The *Times* similarly the foreign Press in this country has been practically silent on a question that is of so much interest to every foreigner in Japan. We understand that not a single inquiry has been made at the British Embassy by a correspondent or Press representative regarding Mr. Shaw's arrest or the progress of the negotiations in his case. In an account of the case given in *The San Francisco New Letter* on the 30th October the writer remarks on the fact that though Mr. Shaw had been in Japan for more than three months without trial or a direct charge preferred against him, "not a line of comment was written in regard to the case by either the Yokohama English daily or the Tokyo American daily," it being left to one foreign journal at Kobe to take up the matter. (We omit our contemporary's laudatory remarks on this head.) But it is still more remarkable that while the China Association and the British Chambers of Commerce in China have taken up Mr. Shaw's case with energy and determination, neither the branch of the British Association nor the Patriotic League of Britishers Overseas has apparently taken any interest in his arrest, made any inquiries, or passed any resolutions. Yet it might have been expected that the arrest of a British subject on Japanese territory, for an offence which it committed at all was committed in territory subject to British jurisdiction over British subjects, his imprisonment for four months without being brought to trial, and the indignity with which the arrest was made, would have been at least a subject for investigation by a British Association or Patriotic Society. In view of the activity of British organizations in China, referred to by the Peking correspondent of *The Times*, it is remarkable that so much indifference has been shown by British societies in Japan.

So far *The Japan Chronicle*; but a word or two may be added says the *Peking Daily News*. Part of the reason for the indifference of British societies in Japan is doubtless the fact that Britons in Japan suffer from representation at Tokyo by a diplomat who does not believe in the expression of independent ideas. He tried in vain to muzzle the British Chambers of Commerce in China, and there are current reports, which, however, we have not been able to verify, that he even went further than that. British interests in Japan are perhaps as well represented as they were in Sir Claude MacDonald's time, but that is the most that can be said; and what that means 'every British resident in Japan knows to his sorrow, and the culmination has come in the Shaw case. Again, the Japanese Government takes good care what passes over the outward cables; but even that would not preclude frank comment by letter on the part of the gentleman who acts as correspondent for *Reuter's Agency*, and who rejoices, according to a statement recently made in the House of Commons, in British birth, whatever his nationality may be now. Nor does it account, either for the silence of *The Times* correspondent. Nor can we conceive that the silences in Japan are accounted for by the facts that Antung is in China, that Mr. Shaw is a resident of Antung, and that the spheres of labour of both *Reuter's* and *The Times* correspondents in China and in Japan are irreconcilably and immutably separated by the Yalu River.

THE BORNEO COAL FIELD.

The *Straits Times* of January 28th says:—

Yesterday Mr. England and party with 200 Chinese miners left for Malayan Collieries' new coal property at Pamocan Bay, in Borneo, which the F.M.S. company mentioned is developing, for bunkering trade purposes with a view to meeting the needs of local shipping for a low-priced steam coal. The *Straits Times* is due in Port Swettenham within a few days' time to take the new mine a shipment of plant and stores. There is already a labour force of some 250 men on the newly acquired Colliery so there will shortly be about 500 miners there and arrangements have been made to increase this force to over 1,000 men. A small steamer for use on the Borneo coast has been purchased by the Company in China and is on her way down, while contracts are being entered into for chartering steamers to carry the coal to Singapore; one of which has already been chartered and is on the run. We understand that the property has no connection with Seboekoe, which was floated some two years ago in Singapore, but is a mine which is already producing coal and which has been fully reported upon and bored by Malayan Collieries' own Engineers. It is claimed that its coal is superior for bunkering purposes to any coal yet discovered or produced in Borneo and that even with the primitive methods by which it has hitherto been mined, or rather blasted out, thereby producing an excessive percentage of dust and ash, it has given good results, comparing favourably with most Japanese and Indian bunkering fuels on this market.

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ORGANISED BY ST. ANDREW'S MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

SUCCESSFUL SPORTING EVENT.

The oft-repeated criticism that the Church is out of touch with the people was shown, yesterday, to be inapplicable to St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, for the Church premises were the general headquarters, the starting and finishing point, and dressing rooms, for a marathon race that proved to be quite an important sporting event and attracted a good deal of interest throughout the peninsula. It was organised by the newly-formed St. Andrew's Church Men's Association, and entrants to the entrants to the number of over 70 were drawn from the Army and Navy and from the ranks of local sportsmen. The principal cup was presented by Sir Paul Chater; other cups were given by Capt. Wheeler and Messrs. Purvis & Farmer and by the proprietors of the "Morning Post" and "Telegraph"; while Mr. E. J. Noronha gave twelve silver spoons for distribution among the competitors coming next after the first four. Cars for the use of the organisers and for the Press representatives were lent by Mr. Abraham, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. W. J. Crawford, Mr. Lambert, and the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

Starting from the Church, the course followed Nathan Road, past the Yumfat Chinese Theatre to Ho Mun Tin and the Kowloon Dairy. Passing along the new 100-foot road to Kowloon City, the course went back to the starting point by way of Hunzham, the Cement Works, Chatham Road, and past Signal Hill to Nathan Road. The distance was six-and-a-half miles.

Owing to the clashing of a military tactical exercise, a great many of the military entrants were prevented at the last moment from taking part, but 38 competitors left the starting point just after four p.m. The forecasts of those who based their estimates only on what they knew of local form were upset by the entry of a "dark horse"—Mr. Andrew Meir, who only reached Hongkong from the "Auld country" on New Year's Day. Mr. Meir got out of "the ruck" from the start, kept the lead all through, and came in an easy winner, running with the long, elastic step characteristic of those of his countrymen who, like himself, have the advantage of height and length of limb. It seems that Mr. Meir is a champion runner at his home, Dumbartonshire way. He has an admirable style on the path, and, although the day was warm, finished as cool as the proverbial cucumber.

The following are the names of the competitors who left the starting point:—Mr. L. Bailton; Paulo Xavier, Carlos Assumpcao, G. Chubb, Ribeiro, W. Old, E. Souza, and A. Meir; L. Poppel, L. Darbyshire, E. Codling, P. Dance, E. C. Pelling, L. McDonald, T. Linsley, J. Morrison, J. Hutchley, T. Hermitage, G. Pemberton, H. Percival, and B. Meen (from H.M.S. *Titanic*); L/Cpl. Britten, Pte. Elms, Pte. Barter, Pte. Maddell, L/Cpl. Hawkins, Pte. Potter, Pte. Woodward, Pte. Higgins, L/Cpl. Ralph, Sgt. Rooney, L/Cpl. Phillips and Pte. H. Smith (from the *Wilt.* Regt.); Gunner Bayley, "R.G.A.," Frost, and Williams (Submarine L15).

At Kowloon Dairy, Meir, Britten and Codling were fairly close together, in the order named. Thirty or forty yards behind were Morrison, Ralph and Darbyshire in a bunch; 250 yards separated these from next two, Williams and Hutchley, who were 100 yards ahead of Old and Pelling. At four miles, Old and Williams were running strongly and looked like arriving in the first four.

At Bailey's Shipyard the order was: Meir (still well ahead and running in great style) Codling, Darbyshire, Britten, and Morrison.

The competitors finished in the following order, the times of the first eight being taken:—

	min.	sec.
1.—A. Meir	30	33
2.—H. Codling (<i>Titanic</i>)	31	5
3.—J. Morrison (<i>Titanic</i>)	31	5
4.—H. Darbyshire (<i>Titanic</i>)	33	13
5.—L/Cpl. Britten (<i>Wilt.</i>)	33	5
6.—Williams (<i>L. 15</i>)	33	50
7.—L/Cpl. Ralph (<i>Wilt.</i>)	33	50
8.—W. Old	33	50
9.—T. Hermitage (<i>Titanic</i>)	33	50
10.—Sgt. Rooney (<i>Wilt.</i>)	33	50
11.—Pte. Potter (<i>Wilt.</i>)	33	50
12.—J. Hutchley (<i>Titanic</i>)	33	50
13.—Pte. Higgins (<i>Wilt.</i>)	33	50
14.—E. C. Pelling (<i>Titanic</i>)	33	50
15.—P. Meen (<i>Titanic</i>)	33	50
16.—H. Percival (<i>Titanic</i>)	33	50

Afterwards, in St. Andrew's Church Hall, Mrs. Lindsay handed the trophies to the successful competitors.

The following were the officials on whose zeal the success of the affair largely depended: President, the Rev. G. B. Lindsay; hon. secretary, Mr. D. J. Purvis; time-keeper, Mr. N. L. Bailton; starter, Mr. T. W. Robertson; other members of the committee, Messrs. W. R. Farmer and Jackson; Pointmen: Messrs. Spradbury, Jennings, Wilcox, Shackstead, Stokes, Jenner, Staple, Watson, Nicholas, Hyde, G. Jack, A. E. Farrell, M. Morrison, T. Arnot, Simpson and D. A. Purvis.

CHINA NEW YEAR HOLIDAY OCCURRENCES.

STREET ACCIDENTS, FIRES AND A FEW ROBBERIES.

But for the appalling motor-car accident reported in the *Daily Press*, yesterday, the China New Year holiday would have passed without many serious incidents to record. Apparently, even the wicked ceased from troubling, and the armed robber was at rest; he, too, shared in the general holiday. Or perhaps the opportunity to gamble for two or three days, with small risk of interference from the authorities, appealed his criminal instincts. At any rate, very few robberies were reported to the police.

As we remarked yesterday, with so many motor-cars and so many people about, paying the customary New Year visits, a crop of motor-car accidents was to be expected and the police reports for the holiday period give particulars of several, fortunately none very serious, with the exception of the one already mentioned. The list is not very extensive, considering that it covers a period of three days. Indeed, it is remarkable how few motor-car accidents occurred, having regard to the "hair pin" bends which so many roads in Hongkong contain, the absence of side walks in many places, and that characteristic of the Chinese which keeps all drivers of vehicles in a constant state of nervous tension—a habit of walking in the streets as though lost in a profound reverie, which renders them entirely oblivious of the existence of other users of the highway. One would have thought that contact in the Colony with Western methods and means of locomotion would have led this meditative people to adapt themselves to changing conditions, but apparently the ingrained habits of thousands of years cannot be altered in a generation or two. But perhaps the fact that thousands "from the country" come to spend the holiday in Hongkong has something to do with it.

There were a few fires during the holiday; one, at least, is attributed to the fire cracker custom, the observance of which filled the streets with fragments of red paper, until one was reminded of a fall of autumn leaves. At the same time the air was filled with reverberations only reminiscent of France and Flanders between 1914 and 1918. Shell-shock victims must have had some gruesome swings on being awakened suddenly from sleep, under the impression that "Jerry" was at it again.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENTS.

On Tuesday a European was taken to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to the head caused by being knocked down by motor-car No. 40 in Des Vaux Road West, near Water Street. He was unable, partly on account of his injuries, and partly because he was under the influence of drink, to give any account of himself, or even to give his name. His age appeared to be about 50 years. Yesterday, further inquiry elicited the information that the man was an unemployed seaman staying at the Sailors' Home. He had not been seriously injured though he sustained a nasty cut on the skull, and had been discharged from hospital.

Ricksha coppers, No. 399, reported that at 12.30 p.m., on Wednesday, when in Queen's Road West, near the Koshing Theatre, motor-car No. 68 collided with, and damaged his ricksha.

There were sent to the Government Civil Hospital on Wednesday two Chinese youths who were knocked down by motor-car No. 3, in Des Vaux Road West, near Eastern Street. They were suffering from injuries about the body.

A Chinese girl, aged 11, was sent to the hospital on the same day after being knocked down by car No. 143, in Connaught Road West, near Eastern Street.

A Chinese boy, 10 years of age, went to hospital suffering from injuries to the head due to being knocked down by car No. 47. This accident occurred on the eve of the New Year holiday.

How Wei, a messenger employed at the International Bank, reported to the police that 3.15 p.m., on Wednesday, his son, who was playing in the road at Queen's Road Central, was knocked down by motor car No. 152, and sustained slight abrasions.

Two Chinese women reported that at 3.50 p.m. on Wednesday, while they were walking near the Happy Retreat, they were knocked down by motor car No. 157 which they said came upon them suddenly in founding a curve. They were not much injured and declined hospital treatment.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING FROM HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—My attention has been directed to some "Random Reflections" concerning the contract between the Indian Government and the Hongkong Government for the supply of opium at a fixed price for the next five years.

It would be hardly likely that I should agree with the "Random Reflections" since the question of the Opium Traffic is taken very seriously by this Association, and these reflections are somewhat superficial; but I heartily support the suggestion that "some explanatory statement" from the Government "seems desirable."

It was hoped here that the Hongkong Opium trade was nearing extinction, but this does not appear to be the case, and considerable revenues are still drawn in Hongkong from this traffic. There is no desire to malign the fair character of the Hongkong Colony and Government, and for more than a year this Association has done its best to obtain information about this trade in Hongkong, but there seems to be a conspiracy of silence, and courteous letters of enquiry, whether sent to Hongkong Government House, Clergy, Ministers and Missionaries, and Physicians, or others are either never acknowledged or the answer to questions asked is politely refused. Under such conditions it is surprising if the Hongkong Government and Colony is regarded unfavourably in this matter by all those who are attempting to end one of the worst evils of the present day.

The fact that opium smuggled out of Hongkong, if it be so smuggled, is Indian opium, is credible, and can be explained because Indian opium, although more expensive, is much preferred by wealthy Chinese smokers to the native grown opium, irrespective of price.—Yours truly,

ARTHUR SOWERBY,
General Secretary,
International Anti-Opium Association,
Peking.

[We reproduce the "Random Reflection" to which the foregoing letter refers.—
"One of the Peking papers devotes a leading article to the subject and incidentally the writer says: 'It is common knowledge, almost an open secret in fact, that from Hongkong a great deal of the drug is smuggled into China.' Really! That is news indeed. The residents in Hongkong who read the papers must be familiar with the fact that great efforts are made to smuggle opium into Hongkong, because opium, I understand, is purchasable in China at about a third of the price at which it is procurable in Hongkong. There is, therefore, the inducement of great profit to the smuggler to smuggle opium into Hongkong, but none whatever that I can see to smuggle Hongkong opium into China."—Ed.]

"SONOROUS AFFECTATION."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—While kindly exonerating me from topographical airs in general, "Roderick Random" lays the thing to my account for my use of the phrase, "My attention has been called," when asking you to be good enough to correct a report. Well, in point of fact I had not read the paragraph; my attention was called to it, and the fact that friends thought it worth while to do so was the reason for my troubling you in the matter.

Life is short, and one need not be a Prime Minister to overlook a column in the morning paper. Humble folk do sometimes have their attention called to things, and if they happen to say so it seems a little gratuitous to twist them about sonorous affectation.—Yours faithfully,

J. KIRK MACONACHIE,
Union Church, February 10th, 1921.

OUTBREAKS OF FIRE.
On Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock a fire broke out in a house, No. 17, Stanley Village. The whole place was gutted. The ground floor was occupied by three men and two women. It is believed the blaze was caused by a spark from the stove.

Firecrackers are blamed for an outbreak which did \$50 damage to the matted roof of the building at No. 152, Des Vaux Road West, on Tuesday evening at 7.30. The place is occupied by the Shun Woo firm of salt fish dealers. The fire brigade extinguished the blaze. The damage is covered by insurance.

On Wednesday afternoon, a small fire occurred at No. 3, Wah Ning Lane, and was put out by the inmates.

REPORTED ROBBERIES.

The quartermaster of the s.s. *Po Shek* made a report to the Police that at midnight on Wednesday, whilst walking along one of the more secluded streets, he was set upon by four men and robbed of the sum of \$140. He was slightly injured in the arms and legs by one of the men, who was armed with a knife.

Wong Fong, of 44, Canton Road, reported that at 9 p.m. on Monday he was walking in Hankow Road when three men pounced on him and stole from his person an American rolled gold watch worth \$20, a watch-chain, and three Canadian silver coins.

SPORT

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. KOWLOON C.C.

These two teams met at Kowloon on Wednesday, the visitors winning by 53 runs. Hope made 81 for Hongkong and took 8 wickets for 18 runs. Stapleton made 39 for Kowloon. As time permitted, a second innings was played but, as it was unfinished, the match was decided on the first innings. Scores:—

HONGKONG.	
1st Innings.	
Capt. Spinks, l.b.w. Silktone	5
E. F. Airey, c and b Gorvin	21
J. S. Jennings, l.b.w., Gorvin	3
W. J. Hope, b Gorvin	61
G. M. W. Dorkins, b Silktone	1
R. S. Madden, b Lobel	8
D. Logan, b Stapleton	4
P. Jacks, not out	19
B. R. Valentine, b Stapleton	6
J. Ralston, b Gorvin	8
H. H. Taylor, b Gorvin	7
G. W. Sewell, not out	0
Extras	23
Total	168

KOWLOON.	
1st Innings.	
W. T. Elson, b Spinks	9
E. F. Spinks, b Hope	5
E. W. Alderson, c Sewell, b Hope	2
A. W. Muir, c Airey, b Spinks	0
C. J. Stapleton, b Hope	39
A. O. Brown, c and b Hope	5
F. A. Herridge, b Hope	7
S. Bates, b Taylor	9
F. Lobel, b Taylor	4
A. E. Silktone, b Hope	7
R. R. Beecham, c Sewell, b Hope	23
W. F. J. Gorvin, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	114

HONGKONG.	
2nd Innings.	
Capt. Spinks, c Elson, b Spinks	49
E. F. Airey, c Elson, b Bates	13
J. S. Jennings, not out	10
W. J. Hope, c Alderson, b Gorvin	5
R. S. Madden, c Alderson, b Bates	5
R. R. Valentine, b Brown	7
G. W. Sewell, not out	15
Extras	11
Total (for 5 wickets)	115

KOWLOON.	
2nd Innings.	
W. T. Elson, b Hope	5
E. F. Spinks, not out	0
E. W. Alderson, b Hope	49
F. G. Herridge, l.b.w., b Hope	0
S. Bates, b Hope	5
F. Lobel, b Hope	0
A. E. Silktone, not out	13
R. R. Beecham, c Sewell, b Hope	23
W. F. J. Gorvin, c Hope	19
Extras	3
Total (for 7 wickets)	121

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. HONGKONG C.C.

The undermentioned will represent Civil Service C.C. against Hongkong C.C. on the C.S.C.C. ground to-morrow: G. R. Sayer (capt.), E. E. O. Bird, E. W. Hamilton, H. E. Strangé, E. B. Reed, C. Severn, W. H. Edmunds, F. J. Ling, R. C. Witchell, F. J. de Rome, and H. F. Bevan.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE TRIANGULAR MATCH.

A triangular match between the H.M.S. *Titanic*, the Wilts "B" Company, and the Wilts "C" Company, resulted in a win for H.M.S. *Titanic*, the scores being as follows:—

H.M.S. "TITANIA."	
200 yds.	500 yds.
Mr. Prescott	41
Tapley	40
Jackson	39
Scott	41
Douglas	37
Sigsworth	38
Barker	35
Smith	35
Total	659

WILTS "B" CO.	
200 yds.	500 yds.
Mr. Selboord	28
Blackford	38
Caplan	42
Sammit	41
Newbury	31
Gortin	32
Stepp	42
Tarrant	34
Total	799

WILTS "C" CO.	
200 yds.	500 yds.
Mr. Vinall	40
Morris	26
Tyte	30
Newton	25
Evans	43
Snook	39
Clements	41
Jassel	33
Total	676

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"ROSE GROWING IN HONGKONG."

[BY R. A. NICHOLSON.]

Gardening in the tropics is done under very different conditions to those which prevail in the old country. The gardener has to learn the ways of a different climate and how to manage a different soil; he has to fight a different set of garden pests, and control assistants of whose language he is generally entirely ignorant. These drawbacks are enhanced by a lack of literature on the subject. In the old country one is flooded with books, pamphlets and periodicals on gardening, and has also the proceedings of the various Horticultural Societies to fall back on. The bulk of the publications are, owing to the different conditions, of only limited use to the Hongkong gardener. It was to supply the want of gardening information that the late Mr. Tutcher wrote his very useful little work on "Gardening for Hongkong"; this work, however, gives only general information, and it is as an amplification of it that the Hongkong Horticultural Society has now produced the pamphlet under review. It has been written by Mr. R. A. Nicholson, whose garden at the Cosmopolitan Dock has for some years past supplied rose-lovers in the Colony with a treat of colour, scent and form not soon forgotten. We are told how to make a rose bed, what varieties to grow, where to get them, and how to care for them, and, with the information given, any gardener should be able to produce all such roses as the climate will allow. The pamphlet can be obtained for 50 cents from the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Horticultural Society; it is issued free to members and we would strongly advise any flower-lovers to join the Society and adopt this means of obtaining a copy.

COAL MINING IN SAGHALIEN.

A Ministerial Bill for the establishment of a semi-official mining company with a capital of 70 million yen for the exploitation of "sealed" coal-mines in Karafuto (South Saghalien) is to be introduced to the Japanese Diet this session. Experts estimate the coal in "sealed" districts only at between 4,000 to 7,000 million tons, and its quality is described as better than Fushun coal and corresponds to Yubari coal.

100,000 TO 1 SHOT.

GOLFING FLUKE.

A golfing reader writes to a Home paper: "Holes in one shot are recorded in the Press at the rate of about once a fortnight, but a fluke that happened to me on Monday seems to have far longer odds against it."

"About 50 yards from the fifth green at Langley Park, Kent, I played a soaring mashie shot against a stiff breeze. I found the ball in the hole. It had pitched clean in and embedded itself above the cup and 2in. below the level of the turf. Allowing for the flag stick the ball had, perhaps, 3in. of target out of 300,000 square inches of green. To hole out in one you have an area of 30 or 40 square inches which will serve your purpose if the ball is travelling slowly enough to be stopped by the hole itself. "Roughly it looks like 100,000 to 1 against the hole in one and 100,000 to 1 against the direct pitch into the hole that I have just described."

GOLF.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

This match was played on the King's Park course on Tuesday, the teams being drawn from the K.C.C. and representing England and Scotland. The singles in the morning resulted in a draw of six games all; in the afternoon Scotland won the foursomes by 4 games to 2. Scores:—

ENGLAND.	
H. F. Stoneham	1
A. V. Pinson	0
W. Higby	0
C. M. W. Reynolds	1
F. H. Crapnell	0
P. Heathcote	1
T. Evelyn	1
H. W. Page	0
H. E. Stevens	1
C. Bond	0
R. E. Nicholls	1
W. Edwards	0
Total	6

SCOTLAND.	
The Macdonachie	0
D. G. Nicoll	1
W. McIver	1
W. McKay	1
J. Gibson	0
A. W. Davidson	0
J. McMurtrie	0
J. Hyde	1
D. W. Ritchie	0
R. A. Donaldson	1
J. J. Andrew	0
J. H. Donnanthorne	1
Total	6

FOURSUMES.
H. F. Stoneham, The Macdonachie, A. V. Pinson, D. G. Nicoll, 1
W. Higby, C. M. W. Reynolds, W. McIver, W. McKay, 1
F. H. Crapnell, J. Gibson, A. W. Davidson, 1
P. Heathcote, J. McMurtrie, J. Hyde, 1
T. Evelyn, H. W. Page, D. W. Ritchie, 1
H. E. Stevens, R. A. Donaldson, 1
R. E. Nicholls, J. J. Andrew, J. H. Donnanthorne, 1
W. Edwards, 1
Total 4

THE "MEAD" SHIELD.

The finalists in the "Mead" Shield, which is being played for as the championship of the Kowloon Cricket Club, are B. D. Evans and D. J. Mackenzie.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

SOME OF THE

57

PURE FOOD PRODUCTS PACKED BY

HEINZ

Sweet Mixed Pickles & Gherkins per bot \$1.00
Tomato Ketchup per small bot 50c large \$1.00
Baked Beans small tin 85c large tin 50c
Pork and Beans " " 35c " " 50c
Red Kidney Beans " " small " 35c
India Relish per bot \$1.00
Tomato Chutney " " 90c
Pure Malt Vinegar per qrt. bot 90c
Celery Soup and Green Pea Soup per tin 50c
Strawberry Preserve per glass \$1.50

Amongst other goods just received are

Elvas Plums in 2lb. boxes from Portugal per box \$3.50
pulled Figs in 2lb. boxes from Smyrna " " 2.00
Dates in fancy boxes from Tunis " " .80
Turkish Delight in Drums " Drum 1.00
Gorgonzola Cheese from Italy pound 2.00
Roquefort " " France " " 1.80
Stilton " " England " " 1.80

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PATENT UNIVERSAL SIZE

STEAM AND HYDRAULIC PACKING

In 7-14 and 28lbs boxes.

SOLE AGENTS:

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[92]

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tone, touch & design.

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[84]

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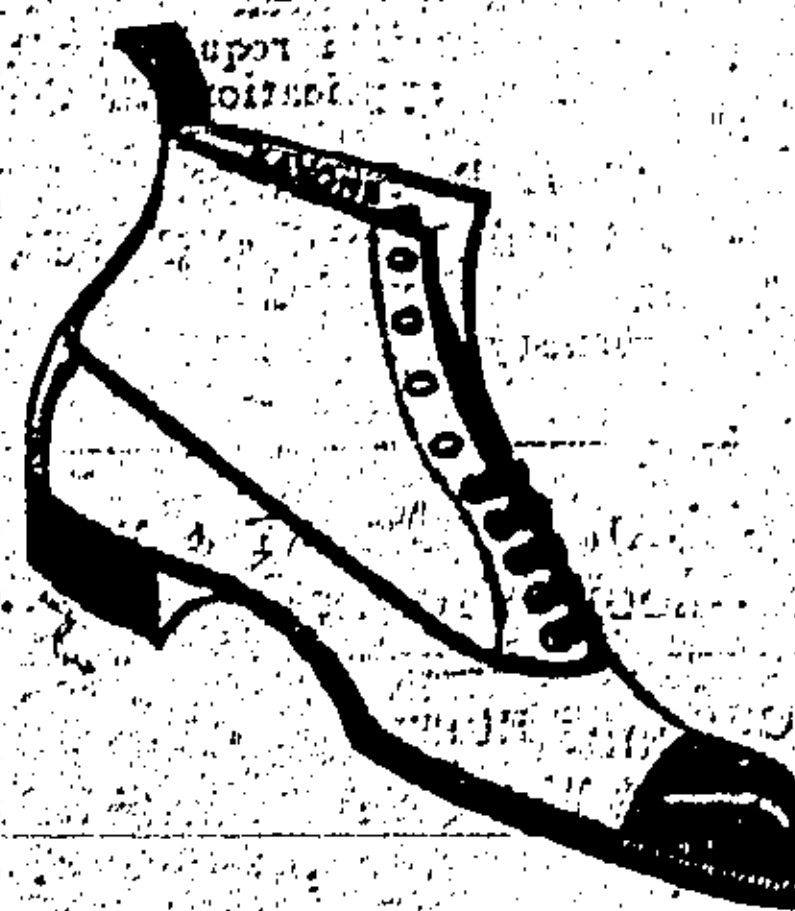
NEW STOCKS

JUST RECEIVED FOR

DAY AND EVENING WEAR IN

"KELTIC" and "SAXONE."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

MEMBERS are reminded that THE GOLF COURSE at Happy Valley will be CLOSED to play on SUNDAY, 13th February, 1921.

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NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby notified that POWER OF ATTORNEY of Mr. E. J. MACDONALD to Sign per Procuration for CONNELL BROS. COMPANY has this Day been rescinded.

A. G. CONRAD.
Hongkong, February 10th, 1921. [416]



NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Notice Closing VICTORIA ROAD to Traffic is withdrawn, and that this Road may now be used as heretofore.

T. L. PERKINS,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, February 10th, 1921. [417]

"SWEATED LABOUR."

A MEETING of the CHURCH of ENGLAND MEN'S SOCIETY at the CATHEDRAL HALL on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, at 7.15 p.m. Mr. Bowley will read a paper on "Sweated Labour."

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"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LEITH, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENMOHR"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., when and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Feb. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd Feb. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th Feb. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 9th, 1921. 419

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

THE Steamship "WENT HIXTON" having arrived from Los Angeles via Ports, on 10th Feb. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 16th Feb.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns and cargo undelivered, on and after 16th Feb. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.
U.S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation,
CHAS. K. RICHARDSON,
Agent,
Princes Building.
Hongkong, February 10th, 1920. 420

INTER-MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

WEITZE GREEK PUMPING INSTALLATION.

TENDERS are hereby invited for electrical pumping plant capable of discharging 60,000 gallons per minute against a total head of 12 feet. Specifications of detailed requirements can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. E. LYNES,
c/o British Municipal Council,
Tientsin.
Tientsin, February 1st, 1921. 413

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY & YEAR BOOK OF CHINA.

THE CURRENT EDITION is still on Sale at KELLY & WATSON, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai.

Price: \$3. Illustrated. 400 pages. A splendid mailing list. A mine of information.

[404]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have a limited supply of TOBACCO HUMIDORS and, in order to popularize our store, we will present one of these Humidors free to any purchaser of 2 1/2 lbs. of Westminster St. Stephens Mixture or 2 1/2 lbs. of Westminster Calumet Tobacco.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE,
Hongkong Building. [403]

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE are hereby informed that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Frs. 90 per Share will be paid from FEBRUARY 1st, 1921, on presentation of their certificates at the Head Office, in Paris, and at any of its Agencies, Hongkong, January 30th, 1921. [376]

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held in the CITY HALL TO-DAY (FRIDAY), FEB. 11th, at Noon.

K. E. A. CAVALLER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, February 4th, 1921. [358]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, on THURSDAY, the 17th FEBRUARY, 1921, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 17th February, 1921, both days inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 3rd, 1921. [375]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th FEBRUARY, 1921, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th February to the 21st February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 31st, 1921. [343]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chester Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1921, at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1920 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 12th February, 1921, until TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, February 2nd, 1921. 378

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 26th day of FEBRUARY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 12th February to SATURDAY, 26th February, 1921 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. [400]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND on Deferred Shares for the year 1920, at the rate of 8% per Share.

Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 2/10 per dollar.

Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1921, at the Company's Office.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 19th, to February 26th, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [315]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after 14th FEBRUARY, 1921, the HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK will be Open on—

Week days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Hongkong, February 2nd, 60

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for—
"Boxer P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF. BO. BR."

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—5-Seater Six Cylinder Standard. Price \$3,000. Can be seen on application to Commander MCCOWEN, H.M.S. *Alacrity*, Naval Yard, [10]

WANTED.—By English Family Flat or Small House at Kowloon, end of April. Reply stating terms. Box BU, Daily Press Office. [13]

FOR SALE or TO LET.—New 8 ROOM HOUSE on Robinson Path, ready for occupation March 1st. For particulars apply Box BV, Daily Press Office. [13]

TO LET.—Three well ventilated ROOMS suitable for Offices, Central locality. Apply to the Chinese Mercantile Co. (of Hongkong) No. 2, Queen's Road, Central. [11]

TO LET.—EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 15 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift). Apply to—"A. B." Care of Daily Press Office. [134]

TO LET.—TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office. 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor. Apply to—ROOM No. 1. [131]

WANTED.—FURNISHED HOUSE on Peak, or higher level, for summer months, would take over servants if required, no child. Reply to—Box 309, Care of Daily Press Office. [309]

WANTED.—STEWARD/ESS for steamer proceeding to Liverpool Middle of March, 1921. Applicants with previous experience and certificates of services only need apply.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [308]

WANTED.—A STENOGRAPHER & TYPIST (Lady preferred). Apply by letter.—HASTINGS & HASTINGS. 373

WANTED.—IMPORT-EXPORT. GENTLEMAN, with large experience in the Import and Export Trade in South China and capable of taking charge of departments, is open for immediate engagement. For further particulars, please communicate with—Box 397, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. 323

WANTED.—SHIP DRAUGHTSMAN from Home, 9 years' experience with leading Shipbuilders on the Clyde, at present with Calcutta firm. desires appointment with good Shipbuilding firm. Experience—design; steel work; arrangements. Apply—Box 399, Care of Daily Press Office. 399

FOR SALE.—4 CYLINDER, 12-16 H.P., five seater Humber Car, wire wheels with spare, acetylene lighting. May be viewed at the Hongkong Electric Company's, North Point. Generating Station any time by appointment. [387]

WANTED.—DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE of the Chinese Government Railways invites sealed proposals of BRIDGE CONTRACTORS for Designing and Building a New steel Bridge about 2,800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to Noon of June 30th, 1921, at the Office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China. Plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following Offices:—Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations. Foreign: Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with 25.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION. [190]

AN AEROPLANE EXHIBITION will be given by MR. LIM ON, a Chinese stunt flyer in aid of FAMINE RELIEF IN NORTH CHINA SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, at 2 p.m. at Happy Valley.

Mr. Lim On will give an exhibition of Spinning, Vertical Banks, Stalling, Zooming, Looping and Tail Sliding.

Admission ——— 31. [410]

INTIMATION

WHISKIES OF DISTINCTION

WATSON'S E

A blend of the finest Whiskies distilled in Scotland—mild and mellow.

OLD VAT No. 4.

A fine mellow Scotch Whisky.

GILBEY'S

SPEY ROYAL

A fine old liqueur Scotch Whisky.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1841. Phone 618. [11]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Rd. C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 11th, 1921.

COL. JOHN WARD ON THE SOLDIER IN IRELAND.

THERE has been a noteworthy absence of news in the cables lately of further outrages in Ireland. When we recall that Sinn Fein outrages were of almost daily occurrence in Ireland for many months of last year, the sudden cessation of the dastardly campaign implies a very welcome change of mental attitude. We may take it that the Sinn Fein organization has been convinced by the firm and resolute action of the Government that their political objects are never likely to be achieved by the campaign of outrage and murder which has succeeded only in disgracing the whole organization in the eyes of the civilized world. Nothing could more clearly establish the point that these cruel outrages were organized by a central authority than the fact of their sudden and complete stoppage. We do not suppose for a moment that Sinn Feiners would confess that their change of tactics has been the direct result of the wholesome influence which the Constabulary and His Majesty's Forces have exerted upon the situation, but at least they have been compelled to recognise the fact that their cowardly and dastardly campaign, prolonged as it was, utterly failed in its purpose of shaking the morale or the discipline of either of the brave forces charged with the duty of suppressing crime and upholding public law.

On the subject of "The Army in Ireland," Colonel JOHN WARD (who by reason of his being stationed in Hongkong for a year or so during the war is well-known to many of our readers) contributes an article which is given first place in the January number of the *Nineteenth Century* and is well worth reading. Its purpose is to defend the honour of the British soldier against the aspersions which have been cast upon it by the Sinn Fein group, and their political sympathisers in England, and coming as the article does from the pen of an ardent Home Ruler it is a particularly noteworthy defence of the role the army has played in Ireland. Those who have followed the public utterances of Colonel JOHN WARD will know his general attitude on the subject. "The attitude I took up with reference to the incidents at the Curragh," he writes, "is the attitude I take up to-day. The Army has no politics or party; it is the great instrument of Government upon which all law and order ultimately rest. Without this power to enforce the orders and authority of Parliament democracy is dead, and we wipe out a thousand years of British history." He points out that in 1914 not only did Mr. Asquith rely upon the support of the Army to enforce his policy in Ireland, but that the Irish Nationalists were equally dependent upon it for the success of their policy and the safety of their position in their own country. If any part of Ireland had raised forcible objection to the rule and administration of the proposed Dublin Parliament they expected the British Army to be used to enforce the law, and "it would have been belaboured by eulogy and praise by the very men who now think that any vile accusation against it and its officers is good enough so long as it makes effective party propaganda." He refutes the accusation that our Army has lost some of its magnificent discipline, as being not only untrue but a malignant falsehood. He recalls that Sunday in November when fourteen British officers were massacred, some before the eyes of their wives, with the most revolting cruelty. "Within a short radius some thousands of police and military auxiliaries and over five thousand British soldiers were bivouacked. Had such an appalling crime been committed against the officers of any other Army in the world, vengeance would have been swift and certain... but vengeance has no place in the 'make-up or the duty of a British soldier... Who would dare after this example of British discipline to accuse the British soldier of wanton undisciplined destruction of life and property?" "It is now very widely known that the Sinn Fein organisation in its unreasoned hatred of everything English would have gladly welcomed a German invasion of Ireland. In their moments of calm reflection, and with incidents of the German warfare in Belgium in mind, the Sinn Fein organisers of that ghastly massacre might profitably reflect on what would certainly have happened had those officers been officers of the German Army.

Colonel WARD has some scathing things to say of the Pacifist—English as well as Irish. Of the latter he reminds us that the first organised opposition to compulsory military service began in Ireland. "Intensely Catholic themselves, the destruction of Catholic Belgium, the subjugation of Catholic France, the obliteration of Catholic Italy made no appeal to their feelings of religious fraternity and interest." Of the pacifist generally he observes: "There is scarcely an active pacifist during the war that is not prepared to take arms to murder their own people for some vain and absurd notion of changing or improving human society, of which they believe themselves the sole repository," and he warns Mr. Asquith that if he continues to allow himself to be made the cat's-paw of this malignant group of malcontents he will forfeit the high esteem in which he has hitherto been held by the British public. Events in Ireland during the great war proved for Colonel JOHN WARD that the prospect or even possibility of forcing Ulster within the ambit of a Dublin Parliament "has now become unthinkable." "The war," he says, "has saved us from that great cardinal blunder." What the war proved, still more recent history in Ireland has confirmed.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley will read a paper on "Sweated Labour" before the C.E.M.S. next Tuesday evening. All interested in the protection of women and children are invited to attend and take part in the discussion.

Commander Beckwith, R.N., the Harbour Master of Hongkong, departed for Home on leave yesterday by the *Empress of Russia*. Lieut. Hake, R.N., the Assistant Harbour Master, will have charge of the Harbour Office during Commander Beckwith's absence.

It was not a Chinese Men's Society in connection with St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, that had the picnic at Fanling on China New Year's Day, but the St. Andrew's Church Men's Society. The word "Chinese" in our report was a typographical error.

H.E. The Governor gave a luncheon party on February 10th, the guests present being Captain N. Imamura, I.J.N., Commodore and Mrs. Bowden Smith, Captain E. R. G. Evans, R.N., C.B., D.S.O., Mr. Stephen, Commander Turner, R.N., D.S.O., and Mrs. Bernard.

The health return for the week ended February 6th shows two cases of enteric fever, one of plague (fatal) and one of paratyphoid fever. There were also five Chinese deaths from influenza. During the last three days two non-fatal cases of diphtheria (British and Portuguese) were notified.

It was being rumoured in Singapore legal circles when the last mail left that the successor to the late Sir Aubrey Goodman, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, will be Sir Henry Cowper Gollan, Kt., C.B.E., who is now Attorney-General of Ceylon and who was made a Knight Bachelor in the New Year honours.

Information is published regarding two aviation accomplishments by the Military (French) of Indo-China without special preparations, the machines used being the regulation Breguet. The first achievement consisted in conveying the Governor-General, M. le Gallien, from Hanoi to Saigon, through the whole of Indo-China by aeroplane as far as Thake on the Mekong, and thence by hydroplane as far as Saigon. The second was the conveying of the Resident Superior, M. Broc, into the mountainous region of Laos. Both journeys were a complete success and were accomplished without any sort of accident to the party or their machines.

M. Podolsky the pianist, and Mlle. Mirova, the classical danseuse, are leaving by the *Suwa-Maru* for Manila on Saturday, and from Manila they are proceeding to Borneo, thence to Siam, and they expect to give their final concert in Hongkong about six or eight weeks hence when they will be passing through en route to Shanghai. They have given five concerts in Hongkong on their present visit—three in the Theatre Royal, one at the Peak Club and one at the Jewish Club. They have also given two concerts in Canton and three in Macao. That they were able to give so many concerts successfully from the financial point of view affords the best possible testimony to their quality and the enjoyment they gave to lovers of music.

WEDDING.

GORDON—SHAPLAND.

The wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday afternoon, of Mr. John Henry Gordon (eldest son of the late Mr. H. H. Gordon and of Mrs. Gordon, of Broughty Ferry, Forfarshire, Scotland) and Miss Gladys Hannah Louise Shapland, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Shapland, of Brixworth, Northampton.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. A. O. Lang, was attired in a gown of white French faille, trimmed with silk net and orange blossoms, with old lace veil. She was attended by Miss Sheila Lang and Miss Pamela Dodwell as bridesmaids. Their dresses were of pink silk tulle, and they carried baskets of sweet peas. Mr. A. E. Dalsell Lyall was "best man," and the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, the Cathedral chaplain, was the officiating clergyman. The service was short.

A reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, at which Mr. and Mrs. Gordon received the congratulations of many friends.

The Paris message states that as a result of experiments on cows and beifers, Dr. Leon Calmette announces the discovery of an anti-tuberculosis vaccine, promising immense possibilities for human beings.

The Paris Government have granted 214,000 francs to establish a laboratory in Ruoms Island, West Africa, to continue the anti-tubercular serum experiments on big monkeys. Dr. Calmette is most confident that he will bring back a completely immunising serum in a few years.

Captain N. Imamura, commanding H.I.J.M.S. *Yatai*, called at Government House on February 7th and was received by H.E. The Governor. Later, H.E. The Governor's Aide-de-Camp returned the call.

The London mail of January 13th is due in to-day on the *Alps Maru*.

The Golf course at Happy Valley will be closed to play next Sunday.

Mr. A. S. Glenby, an American, for failure to register himself within 48 hours of his arrival in Singapore was fined \$75 last week.

Victoria Road has been re-opened to traffic.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND IRELAND.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO A THREAT.

LONDON, February 9th.

Replying to a letter from the Secretary of the Locomotive Engineers, threatening a railway strike on February 15th unless the Government grants an enquiry into the recent shooting of Irish railwaymen at Mallow, Mr. Lloyd George says he is requesting information on the subject from Ireland, but declares that no threat of a national strike can be permitted to influence the administration of the law. The Government will consider the question purely on its merits without reference to improper threats.

BOMBS IN BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 9th.

Two bombs were exploded at the entrance to the Ministry of the Interior and outside the Bourse. Considerable damage was done.

AMERICA'S NAVY.

TO BE EQUAL AT LEAST TO ANY OTHER.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.

The report of the Senate Naval Committee advocates that the American Navy should be equal at least to that of any other Power. The Committee is opposed to any interruption whatever in the building programme, and also urges the construction of two large naval aircraft-carriers.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION. SENATE ADOPTS A NEW LIMITATION.

WASHINGTON, February 9th.

The Immigration Committee of the Senate has disapproved the Immigration Bill and decided to substitute a measure limiting from April 1st the number of aliens of any nationality to be admitted in any one year to five per cent. of the number of persons of that nationality resident in the United States. Exceptions will be allowed in the case of countries with which the United States has immigration treaties, also in the case of Canada and Central and South America.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Immigration Bill specifies the numbers of immigrants permitted to European countries. The Bill does not affect China and Japan, but if they were affected it is pointed out only 2,337 Chinese and 3,369 Japanese could enter the United States in a single year.

AMERICAN WOMEN DOMINATE BIG STRIKE.

LONDON, February 9th.

Thirty-five thousand workers, mostly women and girls, in the clothing industry, have struck to enforce the arbitrated conditions.

FRENCH BOXING.

PARIS, February 3rd.

In the boxing heavy-weight championship of France, Nils, the holder, beat Hams, who was disqualified in the sixth round.

CHESS CHAMPIONS TO MEET.

BERLIN, February 9th.

The chess champion Lasker sails from Amsterdam on February 6th to play Capablanca at Havana.

MOTOR BUS COLLIDES WITH TRAIN.

St. Etienne, February 9th.

Ten persons were killed at a level crossing in a collision between a train and a motor bus carrying recruits.

KING RECEIVES CHINESE AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, February 9th.

Mr. Wellington Koo had an audience with the King at which he presented his credentials.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

"INCREDIBLE AND PREPOSTEROUS" CANARD EXPOSED.

LONDON, February 9th.

That section of the American Press which has recently been making capital out of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's proposal in order to stir up Anglo-American trouble has now found a new canard, and is suggesting that a Foreign Office authority raised an Anglo-American war alarm at a conference of American pressmen in London. The cablegrams on the subject have amazed Washington. Although the papers refrain from editorial comment, interviews with Mr. Colby and a number of Senators are published describing the report as incredible and preposterous.

The truth is (Reuter is informed) that Sir Auckland Geddes during his stay in London was approached by a number of American journalists desirous of interviewing him. Sir Auckland Geddes declined, but asked the American pressmen to meet him at the Foreign Office on Monday.

After impressing on them that his remarks were most confidential, Sir Auckland Geddes referred to the difficulties occasioned by the overburdening of the cables which prevented full explanations. He thought it very advisable that at present correspondents should avoid cabling matter calculated, without full explanation, to disturb Anglo-American relations. He said that owing to various causes there were at present certain outstanding points between the two nations and nothing should be said or done which would tend to accentuate them.

It appears that a very exaggerated version of Sir Auckland Geddes' remarks was cabled to America by representatives of certain American agencies totally disregarding the seal of confidence. The Associated Press, which was represented at the gathering, abstained from cabling any part of the confidential statement.

"TOO RIDICULOUS TO MERIT DISCUSSION."

LATER.

With reference to the Anglo-American relations canard, Reuter is authoritatively informed that Anglo-American relations are most friendly. The British Government anticipates an early and satisfactory settlement of all outstanding questions with the United States. It is emphasized in high quarters that the idea of hostilities with America is too ridiculous to merit discussion. Never has the wish of Britain to settle points at issue been so strong as to-day. This is believed to be the view, also, of American public opinion. The Foreign Office disclaims all knowledge of the statement in the American Press and expresses the conviction that any question arising between Britain and the United States can be settled without difficulty, whether with the existing or succeeding administration.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.

Acting on instructions from London, Mr. Craigie, the British Chargé d'Affaires, visited Mr. Colby and officially denied the Anglo-American canard.

SINN FEIN ORGANISATION. "HEADQUARTERS SOMEWHERE IN WEST SCOTLAND."

LONDON, February 9th.

A Sinn Fein has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and three others each to eight years' penal servitude in connection with the Bothwell outrage. The Judge, summing up, said that there was good reason to believe that the outrage was the work of a Sinn Fein organisation with headquarters somewhere in West Scotland.

AMERICAN RELIEF WORK.

LONDON, February 9th.

A group of American members of the Society of Friends have reached London and are proceeding to Ireland to work in conjunction with the American committee of relief there on behalf of British Quakers and to ascertain the conditions in Ireland, and the nature of American assistance required to meet the economic needs.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

SMUTS ASSURED OF A WORKING MAJORITY.

CAPE TOWN, February 9th, noon.

General Smuts has been elected for Pretoria West by a majority of 572. The position now is as follows:—South African Party, 43; Labour, 9; Nationalists, 19; and Independent one. Country returns have still to make their weight felt, but a feature up to the present has been the collapse of the Labourites, who have lost chiefly to the South African Party. This is attributed to the workmen voting against Republicanism and not on sectional labour matters. Those defeated include the Labour leaders Cresswell and Kentridge, and the Nationalist leader, Langenhoven.

The polls generally were small. There was a large number of freak candidates with Socialistic tendencies, practically all of whom forfeited their deposits through not attaining the requisite proportion of votes.

The only untoward incident reported occurred at Germiston, where a bottle was thrown and knocked unconscious the pro-Smut candidate McAlister as he was about to speak. A very angry scene ensued. McAlister won a triangular contest over Nationalists and Labourites.

LATER.

The position at midnight was:—South African Party, 65 (gains sixteen); Labour, nine (gains three); Nationalists, 34 (gains six); Independent, one. Twenty-three results are outstanding. General Smuts is assured of a working majority of ten. Eight constituencies are uncertain.

There has been a fierce struggle in the country districts. The honours are evenly divided. The Nationalists gained the first victory in history in Natal at Vryheid by a majority of three.

VILNA PLEBISCITE.

SOVIET BARS BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS.

PARIS, February 9th.

The Swiss Government's objection to the passage of troops to Vilna (mentioned yesterday) has been added to the agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the League Council.

STOCKHOLM, February 9th.

The Soviets have consented to the League of Nations' contingents entering Vilna but have barred British and French troops.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

GERMANS ACTIVELY PREPARING COUNTER PROPOSALS.

BERLIN, February 10th.

Official circles continue very active in building up a case in view of the London Conference. Forty of the most prominent industrial leaders have been in conclave with Herr Simons, helping to draw up counter-proposals.

BELGIAN EXPORT TRADE DEAD.

BRUSSELS, February 9th.

The export trade is almost at a standstill. The Government is spending Fcs. 250,000,000 on initial unemployment relief works.

BELGIUM TO HONOUR AN UNKNOWN WARRIOR.

BRUSSELS, February 9th.

It has been decided that an unknown soldier shall be buried under a monument to the memory of all Belgian soldiers who fell in the war.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

PARIS, February 10th.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 287 votes to 125.

BERLIN POLICE ARMS RAID.

BERLIN, February 10th.

The police made a raid in a Berlin suburb on an alleged secret branch of the prohibited Escherich organisation and unearthed 45 machine-guns, as well as carbines and ammunition.

BRITISH SHIPS AND THEIR CREWS.

PROTEST AGAINST CHEAP ASIATIC LABOUR.

LONDON, February 9th.

A Trade Union Congress deputation to the Board of Trade has protested against the employment of Chinese and other cheap Asiatic labour on British ships, and has asked the Government to introduce legislation to repatriate Chinese not producing satisfactory evidence of British nationality, and not to employ Chinese on British ships westward of the Suez Canal.

Sir Robert Horne has replied that he is unable to promise legislation, but the Board of Trade will do all in its power to meet the points raised. He has pointed out that the number of Asiatics employed has declined since 1913, and now only constitutes three per cent.

THE PRICE OF ADMIRALTY.

SEAMEN AND SHIPPING LOST IN BRITISH WATERS.

LONDON, February 9th.

The waters surrounding the British Isles were the grave of 41,000 seamen from the beginning of the war until December, 1918. The vessels sunk belonging to the British Empire alone numbered 4,696, with a gross tonnage of 9,500,000. Enemy action was responsible for the loss of 3,871 vessels of 8,500,000 tons.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BRUSSELS, February 9th.

At the urgent request of his colleagues on the League of Nations Council, M. Hymans has withdrawn his decision to resign the presidency.

PLANT SENSIBILITY.

A LESSON FOR HUMANITY.

Bombay, January 5th.—In a lecture given in Bombay, Sir J. C. Bose, who has just returned to India, explained his discovery for the detection and measurement of the growth of plant life and the magnifying power of the crescograph, which, he said, had been within a short time, raised from a million to fifteen million times and under similar magnification of speed a small would race round the world 300 times in 24 hours.

The lecturer gave demonstrations with his apparatus and said that the result of his experiments showed that a plant was not a mere mass of vegetable tissue, but that its every part was full of sensibility. They were able to record the throbbing of its pulsating life and to find that this waned according to the life conditions of the plant and ceased with the death of the organism. They found different parts of the plant connected together by conducting threads so that a tremor of excitation initiated at one place coursed through the whole, this nervous impulse, as in a man, being modified and arrested under several actions of drugs and poisons. In these and in many other ways the life-reactions of plant and man were alike, thus, through the experience of a plant, it was possible to alleviate the sufferings of man.

WHO WAS THAT AMERICAN CONSUL?

The Washington correspondent of the London Morning Post tells the following story:—

Your recent paragraph about a French husband who advised his wife to learn Chinese so that she could talk to her Chinese servant, reminds me of a little incident following the election of President Cleveland. As usual, a horde of office seekers swooped down on Washington, demanding rewards for their faithful services. One of the most persistent was a man who wanted a Consulate, and made miserable the life of every official in the State Department. Mr. Olney, the Secretary of State, hearing of this, directed that the man be sent to him, and when the man was ushered into his office said very blandly that the President had decided he would appoint as Consul only men who spoke the language of the country to which they were accredited, and the only posts vacant were in China.

"I presume you speak Chinese?" Mr. Olney asked negligently. "Mr. Secretary," the man replied, "any question you care to put to me in Chinese I shall be pleased to answer." Mr. Olney was so pleased with the man's clever retort that he gave him an appointment.

GETTING A PASSAGE.

Here is a way of getting over the difficulty of securing a passage from home which has been successfully adopted by no less than seventeen people in a ship now in harbour, says the Ceylon Observer. Weary of the useless round of shipping offices, our informant states that he went to a cargo boat line and was given a passage out on payment of £70. The ship not being a passenger ship he was signed on as a member of the crew, receiving a wage of a shilling less income-tax. He had an excellent time on board and thoroughly enjoyed the trip. The method is not altogether a new one for it was accomplished by many immigrants before the war, but it is unusual for so large a number to "sign on" on one boat.

CABINET'S PLANS TO REDUCE EXPENDITURE.

CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

After a full day's debate on national expenditure, the House of Commons rejected Mr. Lambert's rationing resolution by 321 to 66, and then carried Sir Godfrey Collins's amendment by 307 to 30. The effect of this amendment was merely to urge the Government in preparing the Estimates for the coming year to reduce to the utmost extent possible the expenditure in all public services "to a standpoint which the Government were, of course, quite willing to accept, as it expressed their own repeatedly declared intentions."

The Government turned the occasion to very good use. The paper contained a full page of amendments to Mr. George Lambert's original resolution, all designed—though with varying degrees of friendliness—to apply the spur to the Government's efforts in the direction of economy. The Government put up the Chancellor of the Exchequer to show that they were riding their hardest, and that they wanted neither spur nor whip, and lost of all what Mr. Chamberlain described as the "ignorant and irresponsible clamour" of some of their critics on the stands. But the Chancellor also seized the occasion to indulge in a general review of the financial situation, which was intended to soothe the prevailing apprehension and alarm.

To that we will return later, but the main thing which everyone was waiting for yesterday (December 9th) was the announcement of policy. Few can have expected the Government to accept any scheme of rationing the Departments, neither the total expenditure was set at 600 millions, as Mr. Lambert proposed, or at 1,000, which Sir Godfrey Collins suggested as a possible maximum. As a matter of fact, the rationing principle was dismissed with a wave of the hand, and the phrase, "What is its use for practical men?" The Government scheme of economy, therefore, is as follows:—

1.—Strict injunctions have been given to all the Departments that any schemes of reform, sanctioned by Parliament, but not yet in operation, are to remain in abeyance for the present. This will apply to certain important particulars of the Education Act of 1918.

2.—Three departments are to be wound up before March 30th, 1921: The Ministry of Munitions, The Ministry of Shipping, The Ministry of Food.

3.—Military commitments are to be cut down as far as possible. Complete withdrawal from Persia by next spring.

4.—Reduction of the troops in Palestine. Drastic reductions in Mesopotamia. 4.—No naval programme involving expenditure on capital ships to be undertaken until the Committee of Imperial Defence have inquired into and reported on the whole problem.

5.—Utmost economy in Air Expenditure.

THE BIG ECONOMIES.

Such is the programme. The point was emphasised anew that the only real direction in which big economies can be effected is in the War departments. Even if the staffs of the Civil Service were cut back to their pre-war level the saving would only amount to twenty millions. But the House cheered enthusiastically the promised early decrease of the three Ministries—though the staffs will not wholly die apparently, for some members are to be transferred to other departments—and officialism has few friends except on the Labour benches. The announcement about Mesopotamia was also very popular, but the foreshadowed Arab Government and Arab army are substantial shapes at present, and Mesopotamia was always a land of disappointment. The Chancellor's brief reference to the Navy was prefaced by a firm declaration that the British Navy must be "adequate" to safeguard our national interests and our maritime communications, but again "adequacy" in that connection is a very indefinite term. Mr. Lambert had asked for an assurance that we were not going to "build against America," and Sir Godfrey Collins doubted whether we needed so many dockyards, and suggested that we might have a sub-normal year in naval expenditure—but to these specific topics no answer was given. Naval expenditure, therefore, will depend on the report of the Committee of Imperial Defence and the decision which they reach on the value of the capital ship as affected by submarine and aircraft.

"NEED WE BE GLOOMY?" So much for the Government's plans for further economy; we may now turn to the Chancellor's reassuring account of the financial situation. He did not minimise the great change for the worse which had occurred since the spring—actually and psychologically—but he said that no other nation could show a parallel achievement, and that Denmark alone, beside Great Britain, was paying its way. "Need we be gloomy?" he asked, paraphrasing his father's famous "Are we downhearted?" but one missed the answering about. Here are the "bull points" of the review:

Revenue is coming in well, and the Budget estimates it to equal his Budget estimates. He hopes to repay this year between 200 and 224 millions of debt. Last year we repaid 86 millions of foreign debt; this year we shall repay over 90. By next March 31st all the subsidies will be ended, and three of the new Ministries.

Though the Supplementary Estimates total 88 millions, the reductions in expenditure will more than balance, and the Budget will be unaffected. The House heard with expressions of impatience and surprise the statement that the War Office supplementary amounts to forty millions, but eighteen millions of these were for obligations incurred during the war. Mr. Chamberlain gave no details as to the reductions in expenditure, and on this head the House was left guessing, but Sir Frederick Banbury at one point rather spoilt the effect of the Chancellor's optimism by the inquiry whether 200 millions of this year's revenue were not the proceeds of

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FIGHT IN LONDON'S ZOO.

COMBAT BETWEEN LION AND TIGRESS.

A correspondent writes in a London contemporary:

Probably every menagerie has its records of fights between large carnivorous animals ending fatally to one or both combatants. Sometimes such fights occur between males and females of the same species when first introduced to one another, as in the case of a male jaguar presented to the London Zoological Gardens many years ago by Lady Florence Dixie, which deliberately walked up to a female, seized her by the neck and killed her in a few minutes. There was also a male puma which, after the death from natural causes of his mate of many years standing, savagely, and for reasons best known to himself, attacked every other female he was subsequently paired with, killing at least one of them before rescue was possible. Fights between members of different species are, however, of rarer occurrence, because of the precautions taken to keep them apart. But now and again an accident happens, as was the case recently at the London Zoological Gardens.

A workman employed to oil and test the sliding doors of one of the cages, wishing to see that the machinery was in working order, drew up the slide of one of the sleeping dens containing a lion, without being aware that he was thereby giving the beast access to a cage occupied by a tigress recently imported from Singapore. The lion immediately attacked the tigress in her sleeping den. Sailing a powerful gardener's syringe the keeper with great presence of mind promptly squirted a jet of water at him and, driving him off by that means, succeeded in separating the two. The lion was scarcely injured by the fray, and the tigress shortly afterwards walked out of the den, also seemingly very little the worse, except for some skin wounds apparently of no great moment. Next morning, however, she was found dead and a post-mortem examination showed that a bite in the chest had caused internal hemorrhage of the lungs.

It may be added that the tigress belonged to the small race of the species known to inhabit the Sunda Islands and parts of the Malay Peninsula; and that, owing to old age, her claws and teeth had lost their natural sharpness. Otherwise she would have put up a better fight, and the lion would not have escaped so lightly from the encounter.

"TINO'S" WAR OFFERS.

According to the Exchange, King Constantine, told the *Matins* representative that several times during the war he offered to co-operate with the Allies, notably on August 18th, 1914, when he offered, at Russia's request, to send 150,000 men to the Dardanelles, but France and Britain begged of him to remain neutral. Again, in the spring of 1915, Constantine, wishing to aid the Allies in the Gallipoli expedition, proposed a landing in Thrace, on the Turkish coast, his conditions being a guarantee of the territorial integrity of Greece and the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. No reply was given to this, because the susceptibilities of the Bulgarians had to be taken into account. Finally he offered our assistance for the fifth time in September 1916. Again, no notice was taken of us, and after that the Greek people began to show strong hostility to any intervention. Asked as to the provisioning of German submarines and the surrender of Fort Rupel, the King threw the responsibility of these and for the murder of French sailors in December 1916, on General Roques, then Minister for War.

the sale of war stocks. The Chancellor's answer that the Treasury only deals in cash accounts and not capital accounts was a technical explanation which did not touch the real point. Even if this year's Budget estimates are justified by results, the problem next year will be no more easy to solve.

MR. ASQUITH'S "BLANK CHEQUE." It was a pity that Mr. Asquith was not in his place, for the Chancellor dealt very faithfully with a recent "ranting" speech of his at Finsbury, in which he had specially singled out the Ministry of Transport for attack on the ground of wasteful expense. Mr. Chamberlain retorted by charging Mr. Asquith and Mr. Runciman with having made hurried and ill-considered agreements with the railway companies which had landed the country in a possible expense of 50,000,000 for compensation for re-rails, and he pointedly invited both these gentlemen to appear before the Committee which is now sitting to consider the country's actual liabilities in respect of their action. They are the railway companies," said Mr. Chamberlain, "a blank cheque, and they left their successors to pay the bill."

The case for drastic and, indeed, for ruthless economy was well presented by many speakers. Mr. George Lambert spoke vigorously from the standpoint of the old-fashioned Liberal economist. He said that there had been "too much sloppiness, Socialism," and too much meddling with Labour. He spoke of the new Departments "digging themselves in," and cheerfully knocked together the heads of Sir Eric Geddes, Mr. McCrindle, Sir Alfred Mond, and other peccant Ministers of the Treasury bench. "No good nibbling," said he, "the expenditure must come down in chunks of tens of millions," and on his suggested maximum expenditure of 808 millions he only left 228 available for running the whole country. Sir Godfrey Collins said that it could not be done on anything like that figure, and Lord Hugh Cecil suggested that an amount within the taxable capacity of the country should be fixed by a Select Committee, and that then the various Departments should be rationed accordingly. Mr. Olney said it was the Government's duty to provide employment for the unemployed, and lamented that they had not imposed a capital levy, which would have obviated the necessity of dropping social reform. Daily Telegraph.

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PRESS AND EDUCATION. THEIR MUTUAL HELP. JOURNALISTS AT DINNER.

The members of the London district of the Institute of Journalists, assembled at dinner at the Connaught Rooms on December 11th—their first reunion since 1913—received the gratifying announcement that that morning the Queen had signified her desire to double her subscription to the Institute's Orphan Fund, of which her Majesty is patroness. Mr. S. R. Littlewood, chairman of the district, who presided over a large gathering, also announced the receipt of a letter from Mr. Balfour, who regretted that his presence in Geneva, at the meetings of the League of Nations, prevented him "enjoying the hospitality of the only body in the world which can claim to be even wider in its ramifications and more universal in its interests."

Mr. Littlewood, giving the loyal toast, said it was only their innate modesty that prevented them from calling themselves the Royal Institute of Journalists, for their organisation was incorporated by Royal Charter, and they were very proud of the fact too.

Sir Philip Gibbs proposed "The Services," and referred to the gallant part played by a large number of journalists who exchanged their pens for the sword during the war. He spoke of several meetings with old colleagues at the front, and told how one old newspaper man engaged with a trench mortar company only 200 yards from the Germans, greeted him with the remark, "Hallo, old man! Fleet-street isn't in it with this 'Street of Adventure.'" (Laughter and cheers.) Another fine fellow, said Sir Philip, was Montague of the *Manchester Guardian*, who dyed his white hair black and enlisted as a private soldier, "reached the exalted rank of sergeant before he was blown up in a dugout," and then became one of his (Sir Philip's) comrades. (Laughter and cheers.) Then there were Valentine Williams, a very gallant officer on the Somme; Ferdinand Töby, one of the most irrepressible of intelligence officers; young Blumenfeld, who was an officer in the cavalry and led the advance to the Rhine; and Leach, who used to describe the Royal pages before he fell in the great pageant of the Somme. They even had a journalist who was general—Howell, of the 56th Division—and some of the best of the Colonial generals began life as newspaper men.

He did not think journalism at home in the days of the war was wiser or nobler than the nation, and he thought that, while calling to the highest emotions and instincts of the people, it also perhaps inevitably called to the lower and baser instincts. But that was because the Press was not apart from, but a part of, the nation; and the Press was subject to those wild passions and emotions—those high instincts and low instincts, which belonged to all people who were in the war. Still, looking at the balance, their profession did maintain its old traditions and did uphold that faith of the English people, which enabled us to go through to the end. (Cheers.) Regarding the future relations between the Press and the Services, Sir Philip said it was largely up to the journalists to decide whether we were to have peace or war, and the Services would have very little to do in the way of fighting if every journalist pledged himself never to write a word which would stir up again the forces of hate or cause enmity between peoples who had no quarrel. (Cheers.)

Major-General Sir Nevill M. Smyth, V.C., who responded, asked for support for the territorial scheme on the grounds of its comparative economy to the State and its educative advantages. Viscount Burnham, proposing the toast of "London University," said it was now five years since he presided over the Institute of Journalists, and the time seemed all the longer because of the superhuman gravity of the intervening years. It had been stated on the highest authority, that no newspaper proprietor could be a working journalist. (Laughter.) He was always hoping that that would be true. (Laughter and cheers.) At any rate, he was proud of the honour of proposing, on behalf of the greatest of their professional societies, the toast of London University. He used the word "professional" advisedly. (Hear, hear.) They all knew what the professional spirit was, although perhaps they found it a little hard to define. It meant, that, if they had it, they always postponed their personal self-interest, however enlightened, to the general idea of social duty and social service. (Cheers.) It meant that they believed that the things of the mind would always count the highest in the assessment of human values. (Cheers.) The other day Mr. Chesterton said professional dignity depended entirely upon colour; that when journalists wrote anything, that was obviously and admittedly true, it ought always to be printed in golden letters. The difficulty was in knowing what was the exact truth, because truth had so many aspects and was seen from so many angles of vision; and they all knew that Mr. Chesterton had an angle of his own. (Laughter.)

He did not believe the profession of journalism could ever rise to its full height and stature unless it were closely associated with the life and tradition of our universities. After all, the university idea was the highest and the proudest and the most generous of all the great ideas that moved men; and the conjunction would be for the good of both. It was not a bad thing in these days to push as possible with all the great movements and influences that lay outside their immediate purview. (Hear, hear.) They were all professors of omniscience as journalists—(laughter)—but that was no reason why, as a preparation for that necessary pose, they should not learn something of the art and sciences as they were taught at the universities. (Cheers.) Personally he was one of those who thought that vocational and technical training ought always

to be subordinated to general and intellectual education. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe they could build the craft of journalism except on the broad basis of the humanities.

Dr. Russell Wells, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, responding, said the university authorities were very pleased to be working in connection with the Institute of Journalists, because they felt it their duty to promote all forms of learning, and particularly those forms which had a practical application to the affairs of the world. In the first year of the course of journalism they had 103 students, and in October of this year there were 143, and they were drawn from very widely separated parts of the world. One-third of them were women, and there were men from India, Roumania, South Africa, America, Serbia, and elsewhere. A professor who had had a great deal to do with teaching the student of journalism told him only the previous day that the best of these students were of a very high level of intellectual attainment; in fact, the better-class journalistic student was better than the better class of the students as an average. (Cheers.)

He hoped to see every profession which was in any sense a learned one come into the ambit of the University of London. (Cheers.) London University had more graduates than any university in the Empire, with one single exception. One of their graduates who learned his work in their schools and took their degree saved more lives than all the lives that had been lost in the war, and if London University had produced Lord Lister alone it would have a title to fame such as few learned academics could show. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, calling upon Viscountess Rhonda to propose the next toast, said they all hoped that before long the world would find a place in that House which at present could only base upon its furniture the claim to be called the House Beautiful. (Laughter and cheers.) Viscountess Rhonda, proposing "The Institute of Journalists," said she had often longed to belong to a number of professions, from that of a doctor to that of a novelist; but most often she had longed to be a journalist. She had often longed to be a member of Parliament, but that was when she was very young. (Laughter.) She had always wanted to be a journalist. That must be because they had so much power. They saw what was going on behind the scenes, but did not say all they knew. (Laughter.) That, of course, was where they differed from members of Parliament, who were supposed to have more power than the poor things actually had. (Laughter.) Of course, that did not apply to the political personage. On the other hand, one always felt that the political personage needed an opinion to his conscience before he got there. (Laughter.) Perhaps it would be unfair to give the name of the political leader whose child was recently admonished by a kind friend. "Don't you want to go to Heaven?" And the child replied, "No, I don't; I would much rather go with father." (Loud laughter.) We had heard a good deal about the power of the Press, proceeded Lady Rhonda, but she did not think the Press had realised its own power. They held in their hands the future of the whole country.

Mr. George Springfield, president of the Institute, in acknowledging the toast, said the junior journalistic society had recently been admonished to take among its ruling spirits some journalists of national distinction. The Institute did not need that admonition, for among its presidents in the last few years had been Mr. Frederick Hinde, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. A. G. Dawson, Mr. James Bykes, Mr. Robert Dyer, Mr. George B. Hodgson, Mr. John Mitchell, and Lord Burnham, and he felt sure that there was not a member of *The Daily Telegraph* staff who would not be prepared to maintain that Lord Burnham was and always had been a practical working journalist. (Cheers.)

A BRITISH CORPORAL. HOW HE SOLD HIS LIFE AT SAMAWA.

The Barre correspondent of the *Times*, in the course of a detailed account of the investment and relief of Samawa, tells a story of a British corporal which is worth repeating. The evacuation of the railway was attended by the loss of an armoured train, which came to a stop within 200 yards of its original position. The corporal of whom the story is told was in the ill-fated train, and apparently had been entrusted with the care of a considerable sum of money. "I am told," says the *Times* correspondent, "that he was seen throwing 100-rupee notes at the oncoming enemy horde. A great crowd of Arabs collected around him, and under the impression that he was seeking to buy his life, greedily clutched the money, struggling and fighting each other for its possession. When the crowd of money-seekers had attained large proportions the corporal threw some bombs among them, doing great execution. The gallant lad sold his life dearly."

GERMAN MONEY LYING IDLE. £49,100,000 WORTH IN ONE PORT.

Lying in the magazine of one of the forts of Metz is £49,100,000 worth of German money, most of it in silver. The Minister of Finance explains that this treasure represents German currency circulating in Alsace-Lorraine at the time of reunion of those provinces to France. Negotiations are in progress with the German Government as to the responsibility for the depreciation of this currency, but, as is pointed out, the activity of so large a sum deprives the French Government of £250,000,000 of interest a year.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

February 9th.
Himalaya Maru, Japanese str., 3,187 tons, Capt. T. Eise, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Hsin Fung, Chinese str., 1,353 tons, Capt. W. S. Ross, from Shanghai and Canton, with a general cargo.—O.M.S.N.
Peking Maru, Japanese str., 1,668 tons, Capt. Yoshida, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Taishin Maru, Japanese str., 1,000 tons, Capt. Y. Mithima, from Chingwan-tao, with coal.—Doddwell & Co.
Tjibung, Dutch str., 2,561 tons, Capt. P. Lemmes, from Cheribon and Java, with sugar.—J.C.F.L.
Yuen Sang, Japanese str., 1,193 tons, Capt. J. Macdonald, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Yue Yang, Chinese str., 616 tons, Capt. Anderson, from Whampoa.—Order.

February 9th.
Chung Hing, Chinese str., 249 tons, Capt. S. N. P. Croft, from Tourane, with a general cargo.—Cheong Fat.
Hwa Chie, Chinese str., 1,300 tons, Capt. R. P. R. from Saigon, with rice.—Soon Seng S.S. Co.

February 10th.

Arratoon Apar, British str., 4,510 tons, Capt. A. J. Terry, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
Fujian Maru, Japanese str., 1,193 tons, Capt. Iwano, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.
Himalaya, British str., 3,705 tons, Capt. Ohlson, from Singapore.—Admiralty.
Hwa Kwei, Chinese str., 771 tons, Capt. Sagara, from Weihaiwei, with a general cargo.—San Peh S.S. Co.
Kansu, British str., 1,185 tons, Capt. Sutor, from Canton.—B. & S.
Koyei Maru, Japanese str., 1,412 tons, Capt. Masaki, from Bangkok, with rice.—M.B.K.
Lake Farar, American str., 1,600 tons, Capt. A. Lundin, from Bangkok, with rice.—Robert Dollar & Co.
Libon Maru, Japanese str., 4,341 tons, Capt. S. Euya, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Mogami Maru, Japanese str., 1,336 tons, Capt. Inoue, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.
Pisana, Italian str., 4,648 tons, Capt. Bednarz, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—D. & Co.
Samarang Maru, Japanese str., 2,448 tons, Capt. Morita, from Macassar, with a general cargo.—D. & Co.
Satsuma, American str., 4,300 tons, Capt. Hawkins, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Admiralty.
Shan Sing, Chinese str., 279 tons, Capt. Souza, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. Co.
Sui Sang, British str., 1,778 tons, Capt. A. Fraser, from Saigon, with rice.—W. Fat Shing.
West Histon, American str., 3,343 tons, Capt. Graham, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—E. Richardson.

CLEARANCES.

February 9th.
Empress of Russia, for Shanghai.
Glenalloch, for Amoy.
Himalaya Maru, for Singapore.
Kago Maru, for Singapore.
Malacca, for Saigon.
Peking Maru, for Canton.
Sunning, for Canton.
Tachin Maru, for Canton.
Yingchow, for Canton.

February 10th.

Hanoi, for Haiphong.
Kansu, for Shanghai.
Kueilin, for Canton.
Libon Maru, for Singapore.
Lycaon, for Singapore.
Macassar Maru, for Batavia.
Pearl, for Tarakan.
Shojuku Maru, for Bangkok.
Suifu, for Shanghai.
Tachikow, for Hongkong.
Tomoshima Maru, for Keelung.
Wai Shing, for Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Teishima Maru* (Bombay line) left Moji for this port on February 9th, and is expected here on February 14th.
The s.s. *Takada* left Moji for this port on the 9th inst., and is due here on the afternoon of the 13th inst.
The s.s. *Knights Templar* (Blue Funnel line) left Shanghai on Tuesday, and is due here this morning. She will sail for Liverpool on Sunday.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Arratoon Apar, due February 12th.
Atrous (Blue Funnel), due March 23th.
Autolichus (Blue Funnel), due March 25th.
Egmont Castle, due about March 12th.
Eldridge (Admiral line), due about February 26th.
Elenor (Blue Funnel), due March 20th.
Idoneus (Blue Funnel), due March 3rd.
Jason (Blue Funnel), due March 10th.
Keelson (Blue Funnel line), from Europe, due February 20th.
Kikano Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due March 2nd.
Murotan Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due February 22nd.
Paulet (Admiral line), due March 7th.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due March 31st.
Salsuma (Barber line), from New York, due about February 15th.
Tatar Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due February 14th.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), from Australia, due February 14th.
Telamon (Blue Funnel line), due from England, February 25th.
Telamachus (Blue Funnel), due April 15th.
Teishima Maru (N.Y.K. Bombay line), due from Japan, due February 12th.
Wakata Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due March 3rd.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due February 21st.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Arratoon Apar*, on February 10th:—Capt. Mrs. and Miss Landerdale, Miss Ragon, Miss Yingley, Mr. and Mrs. McLean, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Fok Foy.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 10th, at 11.45.—Pressure changes since yesterday are small at all reporting stations. A very slight decrease is shown in most districts.
Moderate monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.23 inches against an average of 2.04 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock {E. winds, fresh to moderate; fine to cloudy.
Formosa Channel {N.E. winds, fresh.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamocka {No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan {No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 1931.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Wladivostok	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Nagasaki	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Hakodate	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Tokyo	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Kobe	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Kagoshima	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Oshima	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Naha	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Ishigaki	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Bonin Island	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Wakatsuki	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Hankow	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Ichang	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Kiukiang	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Changsha	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Shanghai	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Wusung	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Tsukuba	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Taiwan	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Koehun	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Pescadore	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Canton	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Hongkong	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Gap Rock	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Macao	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Wuchow	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Hoihow	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Pakhoi	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Phu Lien	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Tonrae	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Cape James	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Apari	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Dagupan	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Manila	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Legaspi	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Tacloban	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Iloilo	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Saigao	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Quam	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b
Labuan	5 a.	30.32	9			0	b

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, by blue sky, a detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hail, lightning, or overcast, passing showers, sleet, rain, snow, thunder, or visibility, with wet.
7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONGKONG TIME SIGNALS.

The Time Ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.
The Ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time it will be lowered at 5 minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.
Should the Time Ball be out of order, the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the Stern Signal mast.
Time Signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8.50 to 9.00 p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.
The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours East of Greenwich).

VETARZO
DR. LE CLERC
PILLS FOR THE
CURE OF
GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
GRIPPE, AND ALL
ACUTE AND CHRONIC
RHEUMATISM.

C.P.O.S.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Mon) Kobe & Yokohama	via Hongkong, Nagasaki (Mon) Kobe & Yokohama	via Vancouver
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Mar. 22	Apr. 12
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 31	Apr. 18
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 7	May 1
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Apr. 25	May 15
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 11	May 28
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	May 28	June 15
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	June 14	July 1
EMPEROR OF ASIA	June 23	July 11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	July 7	July 28
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	July 21	Aug. 8

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and on the day of, departure, their departure from the Orient. The conditions on the Atlantic are as complex as on the Pacific. A suitable reservation can be arranged by letter or cable for all passengers for Europe. Frequent sailings from Hongkong to Liverpool, London & Glasgow. Passengers covering all such reservations will be issued here.

For Rates and other information please apply to:
HONGKONG OFFICE
Telephone 721
Cable address: HONGKONG
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"	S.S. "CHINA"
15,000 Tons	11,000 Tons	10,200 Tons

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"
Feb. 25th	March 30th	April 21st

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	March 19th
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SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NILE"
April 3rd	

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURRIDGE, Acting, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,
FARER'S BUILDING, 100, HONG KONG STREET.
TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.
No. 1934. No. 2161.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

"ECUADOR" Wednesday, February 23rd.
"COLOMBIA" Wednesday, March 23rd.
"VENEZUELA" Wednesday, April 20th.

PANAMA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

Regular bi-monthly sailings from San Francisco for Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America.

SHANGHAI-HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

S.S. "DOYLESTOWN"	Sailing February 12th.
S.S. "FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON AND CALCUTTA"	Sailing February 12th.
S.S. "LAKE GILIAN"	Sailing February 12th.

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Suez, Marseille, Barcelona, thence Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.
Cable Address "SOLANO." 54

Telephone 141.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED AND CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" containing Sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address "COUPON."
Telephone No. 574.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office: LUDGATE-CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Callings
NEW YORK & BOSTON
via Suez or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.
S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE" ... sailing about End of February.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LUNY, BLACK SEA & DANUBE.
via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO
S.S. "PILSNA" ... sailing 11th February, at 4 p.m.
S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... sailing on or about 6th March.

For SHANGHAI
S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 15th March.
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA,
S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 12th March.

For JAPAN,
S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on 11th February.
S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 16th Feb.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Means-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading for SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipments at CAIROUTTA.

In conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAS LINE.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agent.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

See not to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs J. Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 11th Feb. 8 P.M.
BANGKOK	"KANCHOW"	On 12th Feb. 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"TINGHOW"	On 12th Feb. 4 P.M.
FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIPOW"	On 12th Feb. 9 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 14th Feb. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 14th Feb. 2 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th Feb. 10 A.M.
TIENTSIN	"KWANGSE"	On 15th Feb. 4 P.M.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"TIENTSIN"	On 16th Feb. 10 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 16th Feb. 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-room. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Ports and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... 10 Sept. W. C. Farnmore | SATURDAY, Feb. 12th at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"HURRYCLIFF"	...	2nd Mar.
"KENTUCKY"	...	8th Mar.
"LABRETUS"	...	22nd Mar.
"SWAZI"	...	19th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE LTD. HONGKONG
HONGKONG and CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES.

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (estimated)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	16th Feb. noon	S'pore, Colombo, & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	5,000	4th Mar.	Marselles, London & Antwerp.
"DILWANA"	5,400	4th Mar.	Eligapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"AKHRORE"	5,300	18th Mar.	do.
"KARNATA"	5,000	18th Mar.	Marselles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	5,000	25th Mar.	do.
"KHERA"	5,200	1st Apr.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" ... 7,000 ... 18th Feb. ... Calcutta via S'pore & E'gore.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,100	16th Feb.	Sondakan, Thursday Island,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Mar.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
• Calls at Dido			Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	19th Feb. 11 A.M.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ALIPORO"	5,200	14th Feb.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KASHMIR"	5,000	31st Feb.	Shanghai & Japan.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	31st Feb.	Japan direct.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable. First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta. All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to 10 days prior to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gompertz & Dumas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

Buenos Aires—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen. Regular fortnightly passenger service connecting at intermediate ports for Japan, taking cargo to WESTERN PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

AFRICA MARU (all Manila) ... Monday, 28th Feb.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

ALASKA MARU ... Saturday, 12th Feb.

NEW ORLEANS LINE. HAMBURG MARU ... Saturday, 19th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU ... Sunday, 13th Feb.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI. SORBU MARU ... Sunday, 13th Feb.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	From Hongkong (estimated)	To Hongkong (estimated)
"CHANGSHA"	11th Feb.	15th Feb.
"TAIRUAN"	13th Mar.	16th Mar.

HAIPHONG SERVICE TO AUSTRALASIA.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

112, Connaught Road Central.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"FUKU MARU"	8,000	Feb. 18th.
"KORU MARU"	20,000	March 7th.
"HISAKI MARU"	20,000	March 19th.
"SHINKO MARU"	22,000	April 27th.

† Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA.

CORU, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDU, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"REIYO MARU"	18,700	Feb. 15th.
"ANYO MARU"	...	March 15th.
"HAYO MARU"	14,000	April 9th.
"SEIYO MARU"	...	May 12th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. M. GRIFFITH, LTD.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"CORBILIERE" ... 10,000	On or about 14th Feb.
	"CHILLI" ... 10,000	On or about 18th Mar.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DYBOUTI, SUZ. "ARMAND BEHIO" 10,000 ... On or about 20th Feb.

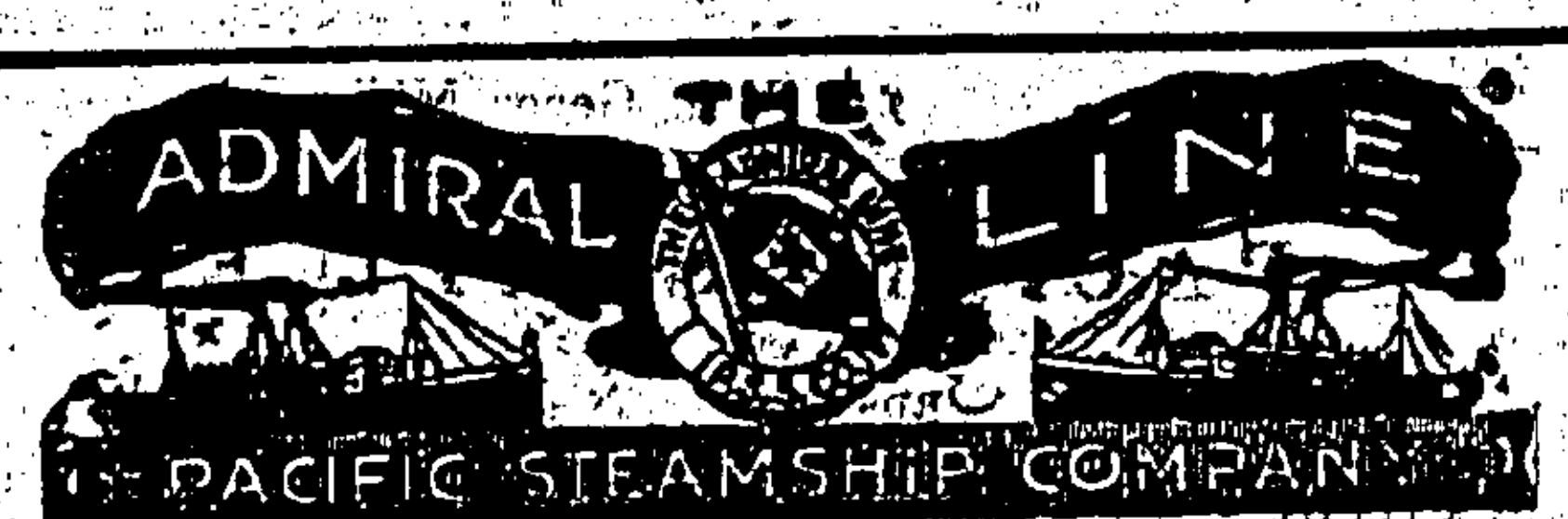
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER.

Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Lines Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER (Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)

"ELDRIDGE"	...	About Feb. 15th.
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	...	About March 12th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	...	About March 31st.

For PORTLAND direct (Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"PAWLET"	...	About Mar. 7th.
"COAKET"	...	About April 4th.

Through bills of lading issued to Overland Oceanic steamers.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Manukou. 71

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "SATSUMA" ... about Feb. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC. THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5th Floor. HOTEL MANUKOU. 178

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & BANGKOK.

"VICTORIA" ... February 18th.

"GABO" ... February 22nd.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents, 112, Connaught Road Central.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

INWARD MAHS.

From	Per	Due
SHANGHAI	Shantung	11th inst.
Europe via Suez (Letters only)	Alps Maru	11th inst.
London 13th Jan. ...	Tientsin	12th inst.
SEACENT	Pai Ho	13th inst.
SAIGON	Victoria	13th inst.
MANILA and AUSTRALIA ...	Takada	13th inst.
JAPAN	Taiwan Maru	14th inst.
STRAITS	Tango Maru	14th inst.
MANILA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND	Tsushima Maru	14th inst.
JAPAN		

OUTWARD MAHS.

For	Per	Date
Japan via Nagasaki	Bismarck	Friday, 11th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and N. China ...	Swimming	Friday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yamaguchi	Friday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Batavia and Wuchow	Tai Ming	Friday, 11th, 4.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Chingling	Friday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Japan	Yatsushiro	Friday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan	Arratoon Appear	Friday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Shun Shing	Saturday, 12th, 8.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Sura Maru	Saturday, 12th, 8.45 A.M.
*North China, *Japan, *Canada, *United States, *Central and South America, and *EUROPE via		Letters ... 9.30 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C.		

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"MENTOR"	22ND FEB. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"TERESIAS"	1ST MAR. Amsterdam, London & Antwerp.
"HELENUS"	8TH MAR. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"STENTOR"	11TH MAR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"NINGCHOW"	22ND MAR. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	19TH FEB. Genoa, Havre & Liverpool.
"TITAN"	1ST MAR. Genoa, Havre, L'pool & Glasgow.
"ACHILLES"	6TH MAR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.
"TELAMON"	15TH MAR. Singapore & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOREA AND YOKOHAMA)

"TEUCER"	23RD FEB.
"TALTYBIUS"	16TH MAR. } Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma & Vancouver.
"TYNDAREUS"	6TH APR. }

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA)

"EURYPYLUS"	2ND MAR. via Suez.
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HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR"	22ND FEB. for London.
"TERESIAS"	1ST MAR. for London.
"STENTOR"	11TH MAR. for London.
"IDOMENEUS"	12TH APR. for Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS"	3RD MAY. for London.
"ANCHISES"	21ST JUNE for Liverpool.
"MENTOR"	5TH JULY for London.
"TERESIAS"	19TH JULY for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

[111]

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital \$4,000,000
Surplus \$1,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, U.S.A.
BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, CANTON, PEKING, MANILA, CHANGSHA.

All Descriptions of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or France.

American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques, Sold by us. Payable Throughout the World.

VERNE CLAIR,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 10th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.01	30.04	30.01
Temperature ...	62	58	63
Humidity ...	63	80	71
Wind Direction ...	East	East	East
Force ...	3	3	3
Weather ...	b	c	c
Rain ...	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 9th, 62.
Lowest open-air Temperature on 10th, 58.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office—6, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hankow Branch—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 3 per cent, 4 per cent, 5 per cent respectively.
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [80]

COMMERCIAL
OPENING QUOTATIONS

On	February 10th.
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/5 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/5 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/5 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/5 1/2
Credita, at 4 months sight	2/5 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	2/5 1/2
On PANAMA—	
Bank Bills, on demand	670
Credita, 4 months sight	780
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2
Credita, at 60 days sight	49 1/2
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	173 1/2
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	173 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Credita, 30 days sight	—
On YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Pecor	97
On MANILA—	
On demand—Pecor	108 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand—Pecor	108 1/2
On BATAVIA—	
On demand—Pecor	128
On HATTA—	
On demand—Pecor	128
On SAIGON—	
On demand—Pecor	85 1/2
On HONGKONG—	
On demand—Pecor	85 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$7.85 n.
GOLD LAY 100 fine, per ton	—
BANK SILVER per oz.	37 d.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 12,379,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 7,798,023.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH—20-21, Canton Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYER PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. [73]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1824.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... \$2,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. OROOKATTI,
Manager.
Hongkong, January 1st, 1921. [50]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE. (FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000
Paid Up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds ... Frs. 60,000,000
Deposits ... Frs. 855,000,000

The Chinese Government owns one-third of the Capital.

Chairman of the Board of Directors ... Andre Bartholot
General Manager ... A. J. Penotie

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnanfu, Vladivostok, Hankow, Peking, Singapore, Fochow, Shanghai, Canton, Swatow, Tientsin, Saigon, Yokohama, Hankow, Hiphong, Moukden, New York, London, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Tientsin, Pnom-Penh, Dunkerque, Batavia.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. MONTAGNI,
Manager.
Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. [51]

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... \$2,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... \$1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$1,650,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,650,000

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [43]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG. Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND ... 600,000.00

DIRECTORS: Mr. Pore Wai Tze, Chairman
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Pe, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yung Tung, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shue, Mr. Ng Chang Lak, Mr. Kan Chin Nam.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tung Pe.
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tsu Tung.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES: LONDON, SHANGHAI, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, MANILA, SAMARANG, SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, SAIGON, PENANG, HANKOW, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA.

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts 4 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum.

KAN YONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. [81]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors: Mr. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager ... Mr. L. S. HOLM.
Asst. Manager ... Mr. K. T. WONG.
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2 per cent, 4 per cent and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN BRANCH).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 45,000,000
Reserve Funds ... 9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pimas, Shinshek, Tainan, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyun, Aki.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Anioy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH: 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [41]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Funds ... Frs. 68,587,233.54

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Shanghai, Canton, Koumou, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tourane, Hankow, Pnom-Penh, Pondichery.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARROT,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [84]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$1,500,000
Silver ... \$23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK—Chairman.
A. H. CONNOR, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. M. DOWELL, Esq.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.
A. E. GABBY, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK
J. A. FLEMMING, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.
Acting Manager: Shanghai—H. G. STURT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [8]

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